BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1825. No. 1817.

St. Thomas's Church.

SUNDAY next being EASTER-DAY, there will be a Collection made after the Sermon, as usual, for the Benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

VESTRY ROOM,
March 30th 1825.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION,

FOR THE

PRESERVATION OF LIFE

FROM

SHIPWRECK.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PATRON—THE KING.

VICE-PATRONS.

H. R. Highness the DUKE of YORK.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE.
H. R. Highnest the DUKE of SUSSEX.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
H. R. Highness the DUKE of GLOUCESTER.
H. R. Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD of SAXE COBOURG.

THE *object* of the Institution is briefly declared in its Title; and is intended to reach, without distinction of Country, in War and in Peace, to all in imminent peril of the Seas by Shipwreck, on any part of the United Kingdom, or the British Isles.

The *means* chiefly relied on for the attainment of its purposes, are:—

The formation of suitable Establishments on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and British Isles; superintended by *District Committees*.

And the excitement to exertion in the hour of danger, by the certainty of relief to the Widows and Families of any who perish in their attempts to save the lives, of others, and of reward to those who succeed in their preservation.

To this summary it can only be necessary to add that the operations of the Society will have no limit, but such as may be imposed by the amount of the Funds placed at their disposal, or the number of Cases calling for their assistance; and it is confidently anticipated, that the contributions will be of such an extent, as not only to give *present effect*, but *permanency* to this great National undertaking.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Saturday next, the 2d Proximo.

AN Invoice of Medicine and Perfumery, from Borrow and Deans, just imported—consisting of India Arrow-root, Calcined Magnesia, Peruvian Bark, Turkey Rhubarb, Cream of Tartar, Sal Volatile Sweet, Spirits of Nitre, Tincture of Bark, &c.

Spirit of Hartshorn, Stomachic Bitters Eau de luce, Peppermint Seeds, Spirits of Lavender, Honey and Lavender Water, Esences of Violet, Roses, Lavender, Burgamot and Millifleur Oil of Roses, &c.

A Case of Black and Red Ink in small bottles.

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday next, the 5th Proximo,

ABOUT 40 Cases of French Claret, (Grand vin de Latour) to Close an Account; Musters may be had till the day of Sale.

ALSO,

Several Cases of Mens Fine black plated Hats.

AND,

A Case of Plated Candlerticks.

Meadows Street, 30th March, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

NEW
LEGHORN BONNETS.
JUST IMPORTED
At the very low price of
Rs. 13 EACH.

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A TRUNK OF
GENTLE'S
FASHIONABLE
LONDON MADE
BLACK COATS
JUST IMPORTED

Per Regalia

PRICE Rs. 50 EACH
Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE

Damask Linen

JUST IMPORTED
CONSISTING OF

Breakfast Cloths, . .	Rs.	6 to 15
Table Ditto with 6 Napkins,	"	15
Ditto Ditto with 12 Do.	"	35
Ditto Ditto with 24 Do.	"	75 to 95
Ditto Ditto with 36 Do.	"	140

THE Table Cloths are of the Proper Size to Dine as many persons as there are Napkins with them.

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

AN INVOICE of Elegant Plated Ware, consisting of Double plated Dishes with rich Silver Edges, Dish Covers with Silver Mountings, oblong Waiters, Egg frames Cruit frames, Decanter Ditto. ¼ pint Beaker, Tea, Coffee and Milk Pots, Sugar Basons &c. at very reasonable prices.

Meadows Street, 30th March, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN INVOICE
OF
IVORY HANDLED

Knives and Forks,

PLAIN AND BALANCED,
COMPLETE SETS
IN
OAK BOXES
AT
MODERATE PRICES,
ALSO,

MAHOGANY and Rose Wood Portable Desks, and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases fitted up in the best style.

Meadows Street, 30th March, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT

Stanhope

AND HARNESS
NEARLY NEW.
PRICE Rs. 1050.
Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commissions

A

Shegrampoe

PRICE Rs. 350

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT

Household Furniture

JUST IMPORTED

ON THE

Charlotte

VIZ.

A Mahogany Escritoir finished in the first Style Price	Rs. 450
A pair of Mahogany Chouches with Crimson Moreen furniture per pair.....	380
Ditto with half backs and the same furniture.....	300
Ditto Ditto with horse hair Ditto.....	300
A Dozen Chair and two Arm Ditto with horse hair Bottoms	120

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

An Invoice of Gentlemens' Superfine and most Fashionable

WHITE AND BLACK

HATS

STAFF OFFICERS'

SUPERFINE

COCK'D HATS

STAFF SURGEONS'

DITTO

Trimmed in the first Style agreeable to the Regulations.

FOLDING

OPERA HATS

Gentlemens' Superfine blue Cloth and Seal Skin,

FORAGING CAPS

PLAIN OR WITH SILVER AND GOLD BANDS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

Meadows Street, 30th March 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 2nd of April.

The following Articles, to close Sundry Accounts.

Lemon-Acid in Bottle, a case of Scissors, Immitation Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Small Mahogany Dressing Cases, Mahogany Tea Caddys, Handsome, Gold Seals, Silver Epaulettes and Silver Braid, Japan, Lather Waist Belts, Ladies Work Boxes, White Queen's Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 2nd of April, Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock.

Two Invoices of Books recently imported, and for the Most part, Handsomely bound in whole and Half binding Gilt, and lettered.

VIZ.

Moores Epistles, Lord Oxford's Memoirs, Buck's Beauties, Dibdin's Songs, Mrs. Sheridian's Memoirs, New Edenburgh Review, Blaquiere's Greece. Bramsen's Spain, Pechio's Spain, Pechio's Anecdotes, Talents of Buonaparte, Oliver's Masonry. Inlands France, Stama on Chess, Highways, and Byeways, Outcasts Trial, Spae wife, Jameson's Europe, Arabian Nights, Pocket Editions, of Oridius, Levius, Martialis and Beauties of Sterne, Pawley's General Atlas and Memoirs, Voyages and Travels, Public Characters of 1824, Accounts of the Abipones, Heys. Traits and Essays, Gurney's Lectures on Chemical Science, Heraldic Anomalies, a Morning in Cork Street or raising the wing, Picquet's Modern History, Essays on Good Living, Sturms Reflection, Seely's Wonders of Elora, Rebis of Literature, Memoirs of Louis 14th Wonders of the Heavens, Wonders of the world, Chronology for the last fifty years, Public Characters of all Nations, Cyclopœdia of Mathematics, of Chemistry, of History, and a number of other Books.

Pinnocks Catechism on various Subjects for young people, Robinson's Hume and Smollett for Schools, with Cuts.

The above are now on view.

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up a Set of Carts taken from the Napoleon Medals, Beautifully executed, Pinaplaced in Book Shaped Case, neatly Gilt.

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

For Sale.

A CAPITAL ENGLISH

Milch Cow

LANDED FROM THE ALFRED

APPLY to the Commander at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

TO SAIL EARLY IN NEXT MONTH,

HER CARGO BEING ALL ENGAGED

The

Brig Bridget

410 TONS PER REGISTER,

James Leslie

COMMANDER,

CARRIES a Surgeon and has good accommodation for Passengers.

AND

FOR LONDON

TO SAIL IN ALL APRIL

THE SHIP

England

A REGULAR TRADER

440 TONS PER REGISTER,

John Reay

COMMANDER.

FOR Passage by the former, and Freight or Passage by the latter Vessel, apply to the respective Captains on the Esplanade near the Apollo Gate, or to RITCHIE STEUART and CO.

Rampart Row, 30th March 1825.

FOR FREIGHT

TO

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA;

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Gloriozo,

J. PATERSON COMMANDER

Going to Sail positively between the 1st and 5th Proximo,

APPLY

TO

MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

નોલ•શ્રી• મયરાજ•નથા

શ્રી•ક્લકતાનો•જોઈયે•

જલદી• ચાલનારૂ•વાંફાંણુ

ફિ•નાંમે• ગલોરીઅોનો• ક્મેન

ડર• જાંન•પાટરશાંન• ફિ•વાંફાંણુ

તારીખ• ૧ લી• અથવા• ૫ મી

આવતા• મફીનાંનીફિ• જરૂર• ફંક

રાશે• ફિ•ખાબત• પુછવું• હોફિતો

મીશી અરશા• શર• રાજર• દે•પ્રેરી

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આની • કુંમપનીને • તાંહાં • ભાલ
ને • પુછે*

તા॰ ૩૦ મી • મારચ ૧૮૨૫

For Passage to London,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
The fine strong, new Coppered Ship
REGALIA,
BURTHEN 400 TONS
Alexander Henning,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will sail on the 25th April, for passage only apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

BILLS ON ENGLAND

FOR a small sum at 30 days, three and Six months. Enquire at FRAMJEE CAWAJEE'S Office.

(1) Bombay, 30th March 1825.

EVERYSE AND CO.

BUTCHERS

RECENTLY FROM MADRAS.

BEG Respectfully to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement and the PUBLIC that they intend killing Hogs twice a week facing the small Portuguese Church No. 1 when their *Ligre Chits* will be sent round to the different Gardens for Signature, with well made plain and Hamling Sausages properly spiced;--as also Smoked Humps, Humps Tongues, and Tongues and Sausages, they beg also to inform the Commanders of Vessels, that they will supply Fresh and Salt Provisions for Shipping.

E. and Co. will keep constantly for Sale, Pickled Beef, Pork and Bacon, and they pledge themselves that every Article shall be properly cured and clear.

N. B.---*All orders sent to the above place will be thankfully received and duly attended to.*

Facing the small Portuguese Church 30th March 1825. (1)

" A Christian heart will ne'er reject
" But humble efforts will protect,"

C. V. WRIGHT & CO.

BOOK-BINDERS.

RECENTLY FROM MADRAS,

BEG to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the SETTLEMENT and the PUBLIC that they have opened a Book-Binding Shop, facing the small Portuguese Church, where they intend carrying on the above line in its Various Branches, with neatness and accuracy.

N. B.---All orders sent to t e above place will be thankfully received and hpunctually attended. (1)

Bombay, 30th March 1825.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1825. No. 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH MARCH, 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 95 of 1825.---An order by Lieutenant Colonel Whish of the Artillery, dated Surat 10th December 1824, directing Assistant Surgeon Ormond to officiate as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at that station until the return of Assistant Surgeon Magee, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 96 of 1825.---In consideration of the favorable testimonies borne to the character of Serjeant William Macleod of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Clerk to the Private Secretary of the Hon'ble the Governor, by the Officers under whom he has served, supported, as they have been, by the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a free discharge from the Army, with permission to remain in India while otherwise employed in the Public Service.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1825.

No. 97 of 1825.---Ensign H. N. Ramsay of the 24th Regiment N. I. having produced a Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years, from the date of his departure.

No. 98.---Cadet David Manoe for the Infantry having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Regalia on the 15th instant, and produced a Certificare of his appointment on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him from that date.

The rank of Mr. Manoe has already been settled by the general order of the 19th ultimo.

Memorandum.

In the list of Cadets received from the East India House, and published in General Orders of the 15th ultimo, the name of abovementioned gentleman is erroneously entered as David Manse.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1825.

No. 99 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant D. C. F. Scott of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry a furlough to Saint Helena for the benefit of his health, for a period of twelve months, that Officer having furnished a Certificate of the necessity of the measure.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1825.

No. 100 of 1825.---His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot having returned to Bombay, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that it be again brought on the strength of this Establishment, from the 1st Instant.

Bombay Castle, 22d March, 1825.

No. 101 of 1825.---Lieutenant John Horwood of the 48th Regiment of Madras Native Infrantry having produced a Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for three years, from the date of his departure.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, March 21st 1825.

SIR,

I imagine there are but few Medical Men who have not read the late Report of Ophthalmic Surgery at Poona and the neighbourhood without an interest proportioned to its great importance, and a pleasure inseparable from so much success so agreeably detailed. But enviable as is the ability which has conferred so much good, and justly earned as is the applause which every one must be willing to bestow, it is in an especial degree that one admires the candour with which so many valuable facts have been communicated, divested as they are of the mystery, which, in a less enlightened and less liberal period of the world might well have been made to seem the work of miracle and not of human skill. The time, even in Europe, is yet scarcely gone by when a mystic veil, as thick as the film on the benighted Eye, was illiberally spread over all the little operations of the Oculist; but a generous exposure of the mistaken delusion thus caused, which is not the least important object of the Report in question, is a benefit bestowed on Society not of this magnitude alone, but exhibiting also how much every Surgeon has it in his power to "go and do likewise," therefore a general incitement to praiseworthy imitation.

It is in the knowledge of great ability being diffused amongst our junior Members of the profession, more particularly, in the simple and elegant branch of Oculism, that I am willing to hail the report from Poona as a stimulus to the general exercise of a talent, which, as has been demonstrated, will not fail to meet with the full reward of its deserts.

The Eye from its importance as the organ of vision, and as so remarkable a feature of of beauty, had ever been considered of so delicate a structure that public confidence was alone given to men appropriating themselves to the study of its morbid conditions, as if it were disunited from the influences which affect the body in general, and, therefore, imagined to be placed beyond the sphere of a Surgeon's pursuits. But not long ago the Surgeons of the British army with a jealousy belonging to their well established merits as operators and men of Science, respectfully remonstrated against a system so blighting to their zeal and the progress of their profession as that which excluded them from gaining reputation in a branch of Surgery to which it had become a custom to select men from civil life and placing them in the superintendance of their ophthalmic Hospitals. Time enough accordingly has since elapsed to prove, that, in diseases of the Eye, Military Surgeons, from their education, are not less competent than in the other many "ills which flesh is heir to," and, as in every other branch, that experience alone is wanted to give expertness and celebrity, and to obtain the confidence of those requiring their assistance. The following extract from the recent work of a man amongst the most eminent of the Military Surgeons of the present day, an Oculist *par complaisance*, and an eloquent Lecturer on diseases of the Eye, will not be uninteresting at this time, and may remind those in our own Society how much they are qualified to do, supported as Mr. Guthrie's sentiments are, if indeed such was wanted, by the excellent practical commentary in the Report from Poona. "Public opinion, which on "Medical subjects is generally erroneous, al- "though for the most part founded on pro- "fessional authority, is in no instance more in- "jurious than in relation to the Eye. It pro- "nounces it to be an organ of a very delicate "nature, exquisitely sensible, requiring the "greatest delicacy of touch, and the utmost "nicity of management; which opinion some "oculists formerly found it convenient to sup- "port, and which the public may still conti- "nue to believe without any great disadvan- "tage; but students in Surgery must be "taught otherwise. They must learn that "the Eye is not a delicate organ, that it "will suffer more comparative violence, with "less injury, than any other of importance in "the whole body; that so far from being "exquisitely sensible, it is, when exposed "in a healthy state, nearly the reverse, "only becoming permanently so on the "occurrence of inflamation, and that the "ablest and most successful operations are "neither the most gentle nor the most ten- "der in their proceedings.—In regard to "the difficulty supposed to attend the per- "formance of operations on the eye, it "partakes of the same error and has been "supported for the same reasons.—Few "persons can, however, duly estimate the "liberties that may be taken with the eye "until they have seen several operations "performed, when the false ideas they have "imbibed will be completely removed, and "new feelings will arise, in admiration of "the benignity of the Creator, who, in "rendering the eye-ball nearly insensible, "enabled it, in its quiescent state, to under- "go those operations which are frequently "necessary for the recovery of sight.

"It has also been supposed that there "is a peculiar tact, or something indefinable re- "quired in the hands of the Surgeon, to enable "him to operate with advantage, and that "the performance of operations on the "other parts of the body unfits him for "those on the eye: that this may be the "case in London, I do not mean to dispute, "and I have no wish that the public should "change its opinion; but students must not

" suffer themselves to he deceived. The " capability of dissecting within an eighth " of an inch of the death of a patient, or " more frequently of his future discomfort " and misery, is only acquired by habit or " in other words, by practical labour and " study. A knowledge of the different opera- " tions on the eye must be acquired inthe same " manner."—By an excellent arrangement all the Presidencies have been provided of late years with able men as Oculists, whose duties are necessarily stationary, or, which is the same thing, considered best to be so. But the Report from Poona evinces in the most convincing manner possible, by the valuable disclosure of hundreds of interesting facts, how greatly medical officers at out-stations may extend the sphere of their usefulness, not to the troops only entrusted to their charge, but in their hours of leisure to a native peasautry very willing to avail themselves of their skill and humanity.

The medical department of the Honorable Company's Service is surpassed by none in the world in the talents and education which qualify men to rise to eminence, if these be but rightly devoted; but from whatever cause, and strange to say, whilst this is acknowledged, there must be circumstances which conspire either to make so laudable an ambition be contemned or stifled, since the proportion is so small who aim at celebrity beyond the small circle to which their professional services have been appropriated. The temple of glory, it is very true, to an aspirant in any branch of science or literature is to be sought for most commonly in the candidate's own bosom and in proportion to the utility and importance of the object in the cause of which he may have labored, so, too frequently is the only gratification and recompense. But even with this bounded prospect alone before him, what can be more delightful to the Surgeon than removing the beam which shuts out the world, were it in the deserts of Syria with not a Christian tongue to tell nor a Christian ear to listen to the story of the charity. Humanity or Charity amongst us need no more gratifying incitement, & surely in the wide field which India presents, from the Sutlege to the Gulf of Manàär, the most pardonable of all ambitions may well be piqued, namely, the ambitions of gaining praise in a good cause, in justice as well to the ability which is known to be lying dormant—for as a flower fades without watering and must ultimately wither, so does talent sicken, and blight and perish for want of being exercised and called into useful activity.

O B.——

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In perusing the Bombay Magazine for February 1811, page 139, a Non Subscriber proposes a query to be answered viz. " How can the number 45 be divided into four such parts, that if to the first part you add 2 from the second part you subtract 2, the third part you multiply by 2, and the fourth part you divide by 2, the sum of the addition, the remainder of the Subtraction, the product of the Multiplication, and the Quotient of the division be all equal."

I answer.

For the sum divide,	45 by	$4\frac{3}{37}$	$= 9\frac{1}{4}$	X 2 $= 11\frac{1}{4}$
For the difference,	÷ 45	$3\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{3}$	$= 13\frac{1}{4}$	-- 2 $= 11\frac{1}{4}$
For the product,	÷ do.	8	$= 5\frac{5}{8}$	X 2 $= 11\frac{1}{4}$
For the quotient,	÷ do.	2	$= 22\frac{1}{2}$	÷ 2 $= 11\frac{1}{4}$

Proof 45

Your's,

A SUBSCRIBER.

22d March 1825.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Baroda, March 23d 1825.

SIR,

Not long since a letter appeared in the Courier from a Friend to the Church, proposing that all monuments be turned out of it, lest the Natives suspect us of a religion approximating to their own idolatry.

Now Sir it is evident the letter was written by a man of sterling sense, for he thinks as I do. And by one of keen penetration, for he is the first (excepting myself) who has discovered the slightest attention amongst the Natives to our mode of worship. But his proposal appears to be rather confined, as it only embraces the prejudice peculiar to one class of Natives, I would therefore with all due deference beg to suggest, that, our endeavours to correct erroneous ideas be more universal; and as the Parsees are certainly the most considerable of the Bombay Native community, we should begin by proving as far as possible, that, we have not a spice of *their* blind veneration for fire, which, cannot be more evidently shown, than by performing the evening service in the dark: for it is natural enough while we are paying our devotions surrounded by flames, that a Parsee should conclude we are but another sect of Fire-worshippers. No fire Sir ought in my opinion to be allowed in our Bombay Churches. No Sir, not even a single *spark* should be admitted.

Should this proposal meet with overruling opposition (which I cannot believe possible) I trust that every effort will be made by sticking up handbills &c. to assure the Parsees that we merely use fire in our Churches to lighten our darkness.

Another

FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London..6 mo's 1s. | 8½d. per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Five per Cent. Non-Remittable 107 *a* 116 ditto,
according to Registry.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1825.

We regret that the last week has been particularly barren of matter for the furnishing our columns. No arrivals from Europe, no animating accounts from the eastern camp, and even the sepeculative chit-chat of Calcutta, seems to have lost its vivacity, and merely retains the vibration of an aspen leaf in nearly a dead calm. Each passing unproductive hour, cast its chilling damps on the ponderous anxiety we laboured under for the forthcoming Gazette; particularly as severe indisposition had precluded every exertion to glean local incidents, or pluck the flowes of imagination from the works of genius and fancy. Every remaining blank page arose in ghostly paleness before our fevered vision, hovering over the press and typeless frames like condemned spirits over the black waters of the Styx without one gleam of hope.

A correspondent with true benevolence of feeling, and a public spirit which does him honour, has favored us with a letter, which we sincerely hope may have the most powerful effect it is intended to produce; as its object is to extend as far possible, one of the greatest blessings that science ever produced, or Philanthropy endeavoured to promote for the happiness of mankind. It confidently attacks the erroneous opinions that have long been entertained, of the great difficulties which attended optical surgery; and, encourages the young Practitioner to overcome the diffidence likely to arise from this universal prejudice.

It is with the most sanguine expectations we look forwards to the increase of optical practice throughout India. The field is almost boundless, for from our own personal observations we feel confident, that, were it possible the proportion of blind could be fairly made to appear on an estimate of the Indian population, the number would be beyond belief.

The gratification in the exercise of benevolence, is perhaps, the least subject to alloy of all that human nature may be susceptible. The giving bread to the famished, shelter to the destitute, and relief to the dejected heart afford pleasures of no common description, even to those who have but the means of affording a temporary assistance, what then must be the heartfelt reward of the occulist, who, by a single opperation restores a fellow creature not only from the eternal shades of night to the glorious blessings of vision; but from distress and helpless wretchedness to the independent enjoyment of the fruit his own industry will produce as a useful member of the community.

We are happy to state that the armed Ship Satellite (erroneously called H. M. S.) proceeding up Rangoon river, with Sir W. Cotton's division of the army, was not lost as formerly stated in the Courier: she received considerable injury by running aground, but being quickly got off she resumed her course.

We regret to state that a letter has been received from Mrs. Hutchinson the widow of the late Resident at Mocha dated the 12th November, which mentions the death of a Mr. Assist. Surgeon Finlay. The date of the casualty is not mentioned. Nothing can be more melancholy and distressing than the situation in which the Lady is left, being *now* the only European alive at Mocha, and herself and child worn down by sickness. It is satisfactory however to learn that the Commander of the Palinurus which conveyed the new Resident at Mocha has instructions to bring back Mrs. Hut-

chinson and Family to India should they have survived their severe misfortunes so long.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Thos. Brown, 1st. Company Pioneers.
Surgeon D. C. Bell, 18th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Kelso, 26th M. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon, R. Baikir, 6th M. L. Cy.
Lieut. N. Campbell, Dekhan Survey.
Staff Surgeon Wm. Haines.
Asst. Surgeon, Montefiore, 1st. B. E. Regt.
Capt. H. Pottinger, Collector, Ahmednugger.
DEPARTURES.---W. A. Tate, Engineers.
Capt. Thos. Roe, 4th Extra Bat.
Lieut. H. Newhouse, 19th Regt. Bl. N. I.
Ensign G. Constable, 14th Regt.
Ensign E. Marsh, 9th Regt. N. I.
Capt. E. M. Wood, Comd. 2d Extra.
Lt. Col. F. F. Staunton, C. B. Comt. Nuggur.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Capt. Ogilvie, 27th Regt.
Capt. Ogilvie, Madras Establishment.
Col. M. Kennedy, C. B. Comy. S. C.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—March 22d, Brig Ariel, H. Prendergast, Commander, from Colombo, left 6th Feb.—22d Imaum's Ship Wootmaney, A. G. Waddington, Commander, from Cannanore 26th Feb.—Do. Brig Dadaloy, P. Thisselle, Commander, from Siam, 15th Dec.—touched at Singapoor, Malabar, and Penang.—27th Ship King George the Fourth, Samuel George, Commr. from China, 23d January, Singapoor 5th Feb. ---Do. Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Joze de Santa Ritta Cardozo, Comr. from Macao. 18th, Dec. Singapoor, 10th Jan. Malaca 18th Dec. Penang 4th Feb.

Passengers per Wootmaney---Mr. Benney, Captain Bolton H. M. 20th Regt. Lieut. South, Lieut. Wayburn, Lieut. Wood, Doctor Devitt. Mrs. Wolton, Mrs. South, Mrs. Wood, Troops 324.

Passengers per Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo.—D. M. Ribeiro, J. M. de Siqueira, Francisco Miranda, Mamotsa.

DEPARTURES.—March 25th, H. C. Pilot Brig Sea Horse, George G. Jarman, Commr. to Calcutta.---28th, Ship Florentia, (Free Trader) John Wimble, Comm. to London.

29th, Grab Ship Caudry, G. H. Bays, Comm. to Madras and Penang.

Passengers by the Brig Sea Horse.---Mrs. Babcock.---Mr. McDould.---Lieut. Newhouse, Mr. Atkins.

Passengers by the Florentia--Mrs. Staunton, Mrs. Cumming, Lieutenant Col. Staunton, E. Lloyd, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Ogilvie, Captain Guy, H. C. Marine, Lieut. H. Clarkson, H. M. Service, of the 3d, Regt .N. I. Lieutenant Scott, 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Duke, H. M. 46th Foot, Ensign Ramsay, of the 24th Regt. N. I. Mr. J. Stutely, two Masters Trotters.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bridget, for Liverpool.
Ann, for China.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Milford, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Byramgore for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Glorious, for Bengal.
Shahool Hamed, for ditto.
Grab Byramgore, for Penang and Eastern Islands.

Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---March 4, Brig Guide, Samuel Ashmore, from Analaboo 8th February.

Passenger,---Captain R. Humphrys, of the Country Service.

DEPARTURES.---Feb. 28, Ship *Sumdany*, Auboobucker, for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 8th, Dutch Brig Favorite, Captain J. Goldie, from Padang 26th January, and Porto Novo 5th March.---Do. 9th, Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Hill, from Rangoon 27th February.---Do. Ship Mahomed, Cassim Saib, from Calcutta..--10th, Brig Jessy, Capt. F. Moual, from Jaggernat Pagoda 27th February.--- Do. Schooner Fly, Captain W. Dickens, from Calcutta 24th February.---Do. Ship Sophia, Captain James Barclay, from Portsmouth 25th September, St. Jago 1st November and the Cape of Good Hope 28th December.---12th, Ship Portland, Captain W. Snell, from Sydney 3d, and Hobart Town 24th December, and Trincomalie 7th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 12th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Captain Cornfoot, to Negapatam and Batavia.---Do. Brig St. Louis, Captain P. Potiers to Rangoon.---Do. Schooner Fly, Captain W. Dickens, to Negapatam.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Cardiff Castle, on Monday the 21st Instant Mrs. Ferrar, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 25th, Serjeant Major William Kelly of the 22d Regiment N. I.---At Colabah, March 25th Wilhelmina Schooff, the infant Daughter of Lieut. M. Schooff of H. M. 30th Regt.—On Saturdaythe 26th March, Mr. William Peill, Merchant, aged 50 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 4th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, William Tomkins, Esq. only son of Colonel John Tomkins, late of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss Henrietta Brooks, eldest Daughter of W. D. S. Smith, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Dacca, on the morning of the 24th February, the Lady of G. C. Weguelen, Esq. of a Son.---At Patna, on the 25th February, the Lady of R. M. Thomson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.---At Barrackpore. on the 27th February, the Lady of Captain Lead, of a Daughter.---At Calcutta, on the 28th February, the Wife of Mr. C. Smith, of a Son and Heir.---At Calcutta, on the 3d March, Mrs. J. W. Ricketts, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 5th March, H. Clarke. Esq. Surgeon, aged 27 years and 8 months. ---At Calcutta, on the 9th March. Mrs. Thereza Bridgenell, wife of Mr. James Bridgnell, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

RIRTH.—At Madras, on the 11th March, the Lady of Capt. W. Strahan, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	As.	*March* 8, 1825. RATE OF PREMIUM.	SELL. Rs.	As.
33	4	Remittable Loan.....	32	8
8	0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. D.	7	0
5	0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	4	8
3	0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued do.	2	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Govt. and Salary Bills, discounted at..	3	Per Cent
Approved Private Bills and Notes, do..	4 8	Ditto
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 3 months certain.....	4 0	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL.	
1	10½	On London at 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1	11½
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.	92 0 *a*	93 0
		Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs.	94 0 *a*	98 0

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 per. ct.
2 per cent Premium.
Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.

Our readers will learn, we doubt not with intense interest that a Parliamentary enquiry was to be instituted into the conduct of the Marques of HASTINGS in this country, particularly as respects certain transactions connected with the house of PALMER and Co. at Hydrabad. Pending such a solemn investigation, it would be improper to offer speculations upon the nature of the case; but it may be allowed to those who have beheld the measures of the illustrious and venerable Nobleman with admiration, and continue to believe that his motives were grounded upon the purest integrity and honor—it may, we say, be allowed them to hope, and to wish, that he may come unscathed out of the fiery furnace of trial, and that the close of his eventful life may be conformable to the glory and philanthropy of his past career.

Whatever other effects the investigation itself may produce, it cannot but confirm those salutary impressions of the august supremacy of the laws which is the key-stone of the Constitution. But a short time ago we beheld a Ruler directing the energies, and holding the balance of power, of a vast Empire. Suspicions, however, have gone abroad, and his name has became implicated with transactions that demand the most deliberate enquiry. Though we may then regret that the evening of his days should be clouded for a moment by circumstances of a painfully interesting character—yet must it be conceded, that where suspicion rests, investigation should follow. Innocence dreads not scrutiny; and whatever inconvenience individuals may suffer, the great national interests are best secured when power is made to feel its responsibility to public justice, and that no man, however great his rank, station, or influence may be, is above the law.

With these sentiments we contemplate the inquiry into our late Ruler's conduct, and time will show whether we are right or wrong in expressing our conviction, that with reference to himself personally, the investigation will only confirm those impressions of his incorruptible high mindedness, which, we believe, more generally prevail.

The India Gazette, March 7.

[FROM THE JOHN BULL OF THIS MORNING.]

We have seen a variety of letters from Rangoon, coming down to the 19th February. All was bustle, and activity, and good spirits at that place. Provisions had become abundant and good; and numbers of inhabitants were still flocking in, and expressing great satisfaction, at the prospect of being liberated from the Burmese yoke.

Colonel Godwin had been sent to attack a stockade at a place called Tantabee, about 30 miles from Rangoon, from which he drove the enemy after some resistance, having 10 of his men slightly wounded—thirteen brass and 24 iron pounders were taken in the stockade, and the troops under Colonel Godwin had returned on the 10th to Rangoon.

On the 14th Sir Archibald Campbell marched from Rangoon, under a salute of seventeen guns. On the 16th, he was twenty miles from Rangoon. It was reported that the Bundoola, and his brother General, had arrived near Paulang, with 80,000 men—a rumour, which found no great credit at Rangoon. On the 16th Brigadier General Cotton sailed with his division, and expected to be at Paulang on the 19th. This division is embarked on board six brigs, and a large number of gun-boats, and proceeded up the river parellel with the main body of the Army—from which, we understand, it will never be separated more than seven miles.

Brigadier Cotton is to meet Sir A. Campbell at Donabee, and they are to proceed to Prome. On the 18th Major Sale sailed to Bassein with 250 Europeans of the Light Infantry of the Royals, one battalion of Sepoys, and the *Larne* under Captain Marriot. In that quarter it was understood, that the inhabitants were most impatient to have our presence among them, as they and the Burmese were fighting with each other. After taking possession of Bassein, Major Sale was to proceed to Donabee to join Sir A. Campbell and Brigadier General Cotton, by land or water, as may be found most convenient. Three Siamese Chiefs from Martaban arrived at Rangoon, and were received with Military honours—the Troops lining the streets as they passed. They came with offers of immediate assistance to the amount of 10,000 men, and a pledge that the King will furnish as many more. They desired, that Martaban, Tavoy, and Mergui should be delivered over to Siam, as they formerly belonged to them. No specific answer was given to this proposal, but they were recommended to advance immediately, and attack Tango, on the South East Frontier of Ava. These Chiefs sailed again on the 20th for Martaban.

Brigadier McCreagh remained in command at Rangoon, and Colonel Smelt second. On the necessary carriage arriving from Calcutta, Brigadier McCreagh proceeds up the river, in command of the second division. In the mean time the fortification of Rangoon was going on briskly.

One letter mentions, that a Sepoy, having gone into the jungle, and not returning, his comrades went in search of him, when it was found he had been carried off by the Burmese. Two days afterwards he was returned to Rangoon and stated, that he had been suddenly knocked down with a bludgeon, by a Burmah who started from the jungle; and on recovering found his hands tied behing his back. In this state he was carried to an old Stockade, about two miles distant, where he found nine or ten Burmese. They questioned him as to the strength of the English at Rangoon; he said they had fifteen Regt. of Cavalry, and fifteen of Infantry, when he was threatened with being hanged if he did not tell the truth. He persisted however in his story—he was then escorted by a Burmah to near the lines, and allowed to return—the savage however, having first cut off two of his fingers—probably to disable him in future, from pulling a trigger.

Since writing the above, we learn that Tantabee is thirty miles *above* Rangoon. We lost two men, one of whom was drowned. The Steam Boat and the *Satellite* met with a warm reception: but our Rockets, which, it appears, we never before had a fair opportunity of trying, astonished them so much, that immediately on their beginning to play, they fled.

The Scotsman in the East, March 10.

Feb. 22, 1825. The Force under Brigadier General Shuldham which left Doodpattlee on the 16th, have, in consequence of the heavy rain, only advanced 11 or 12 miles; the roads are represented to be quite impassable for the Artillery and loaded Cattle.

The progress of the advanced party, employed in clearing the forest, have also been greatly impeded by this fall of rain; the soil is so slippery, and there are so many ascents and descents, in crossing the little rising grounds and nullahs, that it is with difficulty that the men can keep their feet. Loaded cattle slide about, and throw their loads in every direction; camels and bullocks are said to be nearly useless as carriage in such a country.

Those who were in Cachar during this month last year, state, they experienced similar weather; until it clears up, it seems in vain to expect the force can make any progress.

Reports state, that Munnipore is occupied by 2000 of the Enemy; and that a still larger force is in the vicinity, but little dependance can be placed on the information received, as it is now generally supposed, the Enemy have possessed themselves of the passes through the Hills.

Elephants are in great demand for carriage.

The Pioneers in cutting the road through the forest, lately met with a Nutmeg tree in full blossom; the fragrance of which is said to have been very great; several Nutmegs were found scattered on the ground under the tree.

The India Gazette, March 10.

EUROPE.

A case, in no small degree characteristic of the relation between rich and poor in Ireland, is reported by the newspapers as having been exhibited within these few weeks at Dundalk. We do not say that the case is curious from the rarity, so much as from the frequency, of its occurrence. A similar one happened not very long before at or near Enniskillen; the suffering parties on both occasions were little boys, and the parties perpetrating were Magistrates! These Magistrates, moreover, were Peers of realm—*Irish Peers!* How the flagellation at Enniskillen was disposed of, we are not now to inquire. The flogging done in the county of Louth, and settled—for settled it was—at Dundalk gloried in a Nobleman with the romantic title of "CLERMONT" for its performer. The facts were briefly these:—His Lorhship, driving along near his residence, saw, a horse and cart upon the road; ordered a boy, named MARMION, who was herding a cow in his (the boy's,) father's field, to take the horse and cart to the pound—an office which the boy had the unconscionable impudence to decline accepting. The high-minded Viscount then went into the field, seized the boy, and belaboured him with his horsewhip in the most outrageous manner. The boy's brother, seeing his Lordship in hot pursuit of a cow which was heavy in calf, and which he did his best to drive across a hedge, came to try and prevent an act which might have coast the life of the animal; but the child's courage failed on perceiving the treatment inflicted on his brother, and he fled to his father's house for refuge. To the house this illustrious whipper-in hunted him, says the evidence, and, finding the wretched creature concealed in bed, attaked him unmercifully with the but-end, as well as lash of his horse-whip, raised stripes on various parts of his body, and nearly broke his arm. The parents of the children cried, out justice. The Lord was summoned to attend the petty sessions at Dundalk. On the day appointed, the Court was adjourned to a future day. On the day of the adjourned session, Lord CLERMONT strove with all his might to escape, by the questioning the legality of the trial; but the Court—thanks to the institution of petty sessions—the Court insisted—the noble flagellator addressed the magistrates and the crowd in a speech *ad misericordiam*, that it was the hardest thing in the world, to be sure, for a great man, and a peer, and one who was so popular!—that if not unhappily a Lord, he might have been "representative for the county,"—that such a man should be called over the coals for such a little two-penny matter as an assault upon two helpless children; However, the tide running strong against him, Lord CLERMONT offered to compromise the business, by making such recompense to the injured parties as an arbitrator should determine—the arbitrator himself to be chosen by the fall of my Lord's hat, when tossed up, upon the head of somebody in court.

The Times, October 6.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1824.

We received the *French* papers of Saturday, last night. All those devoted either to the Royalist or Constitutional Opposition have tried their liberty in criticising the measure which deprived them of it; but they have not yet attained that asperity of remark, or that holdness of reproof, in which they had indulged before the establishment of the Censorship. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal decree appointing the Duke de BORDEAUX Colonel-General of the Swiss Guards. When it is recollected that this military character is only three years of age, his rapid promotion affords evidence of surprising merit. It might have been expected that he should have got out of the nursery before he was called upon to wear a uniform or to command a corps; but it would appear that his precocity of talent, or his instinct of generalship, has precluded all necessity of attending to common rules, or following common discipline. We almost feel disposed to pity the Field-Marshals and old Generals who have been appointed Aides-de-camp to his Royal Highness. They must lay their account with hard service in following the moments and executing the orders of such an active military Chief. The House of BOURBON may now reckon itself secure under the protection of a guard so commanded. Had the Swiss been so commanded on the fatal 10th of August, would not the result have been different?

FRENCH FUNDS.—PARIS, Oct. 2—.Five per Cents. opened at 101. 60.; closed at 101. 60.; Bank Stock, 1940.; Rente d'Espagne, 18½.; Royal Spanish Loan, 1823, 57¾; Exchange on London, one month, 25f. 15c.; three ditto, 25f.—*Cours Authentique*.

A methodist preacher was once seized with a fancy for converting the Jews, and invited them to attend his chapel to hear him preach. Several attended the call. In the course of his sermon to them, he took occasion to describe our Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, of which he gave rather a new version. "He entered the city," said he, "mounted on a magnificent charger, covered with purple housings, and decked with trappings of gold and silver." One of his flock, who knew the facts of the case, could not stand this: "Why, brother," cried he, "it was upon an ass "that he rode." And if it was," replied the "preacher, reddening with indignation, should "*we* be the first to expose the circumstance, "and that before such company?"

The Times, October 5.

OUTINIANISM.

[From the Morning Chronicle of Friday.]

Since we laid before our readers a project for bringing about a millenium by means of a Play written by the President of the Outinian Society, we have been frequently perplexed by the question—what is Outinanism? All that we know about the matter is, that like most other things with hard names, it is to do a vast

that it is parti-
ave been told,
a sort of manu-
Spring-gardens,
Marriage were
nd gentlemen be-
e garden to digest
n a daily Paper of
mering light on the
d, as it is written in
al style of the Presi-
ir charms for us, we
tation of laying the
eaders.

Lectures, then, appear
—the plays are to effect
tures a matrimonial, mil-
l cause the Legitimates
s and Lambs of Europe,
n amity ; the latter, ope-
r on husbands and wives,
efer each other's company
d. The lecture is to bring
to keep them together af-
aving a tendency directly
lectures in general on the
In a word, this composition
rimonial cement of wondrous
The great ends which the in-
ew are to obviate shilly sh ally-
rpetuate what is called in the
eping company." He desires
s the ladies to sit as long at their
nner as the men are wont to do,
e notion of their attending the
ustice. Evening parties, further,
particularly good for virtue. In a
lady, as we understand, is never,
circumstances, or at any time or
lace, to be separated from the gentleman ;
they are to be paired like tongs, snuffers,
breeches, and other pairs of that inseparable
nature ; and from their hour of rising to that of
their rest, they are to be seen, going like King
William and his Queen, hand and hand, in and
out of all kinds of places. As these grave
dreams are generally amusing, we extract the
following passage, and would impanel a jury
of matrons, to try the merits of the scheme :—
" It is proposed, if possible, to have a particu-
lar composition produced long since in the
Outinian Society, and there often read as a
Lecture, delivered at the Argyll Rooms at the
second meeting of the Athenaion, on the 2d
of November. It certainly places Marriage,
to which it relates, in a new point of view, be-
ing a *proposal* to record any resolutions of mar-
rying persons to enter into agreements of
constant companionship ; resting the argu-
ments in its favour on the 9th Book of *Para-
dise Lost*, which lays much stress on it as eli-
gible for the married. It is not thought a
step likely to be adopted by a *large* part
of the community ; but it has been the re-
sult of deep reflection on human interests,
to suppose that this composition might be
presented to a woman by the man who
seeks to enter into a marriage with her
(with a view to virtuous happiness rather than
mere pecuniary advantage), to propose a
case of negociation, which is thus done in
form, the parties are in a moment prepared
to understand each other. One obstacle to
constant companionship, perhaps the principal,
is the custom, prescribing the separation of
the sexes after dinner ; the supposed advan-
tage of which to virtue is here disputed, from
the means shewn obvious of furnishing an
alternative for the inferred disadvantage. In
the meantime constant companionship at even-
ing parties is pointed out as peculiarly practi-
cable, no less than a preservative against dan-
ger from the pursuit. What has been said
is a sufficient proof of the moral purity of the
aim of this composition, and of every word
and sentence in it.

" To the objection to companionship con-
tinuing after dinners, on account of too free
style of the conversation, the answer has
been, why *let* it be too free ? or not defer
it till you can separate further than the length
of a table ? To the objection to companion-
ship in Courts of Justice, which seems to be,
because *sometimes* there are trials which no
female should attend to, surely an answer
similar to the former may be conceived !
Either the constant companions may retire,
or the room allow the removal of one to a
distance. It may somewhat recommend this
composition—that the modest and pious young
woman may, by indicating it as a subject of
conversation, aid her own views, of settling,
in indirectly pointing out the sacrifices to
which her virtue renders her equal."

Beards.—One of the greatest misfortunes which France ever had to lament—the divorce of Louis le Jeune from Elinor of Guyenne —resulted from the fashion, which this Prince wished to introduce, of shaving his chin and cropping his head. The Queen, his wife, who appears to have possessed, with a masculine beauty, considerable acuteness of intellect, observed with some humour, that she imagined herself to have espoused a Monarch, not a monk. The obstinacy of Louis in shaving himself, and the horror conceived by Elinor at the sight of a beardless chin, occasioned France the loss of those fine provinces which constituted the dowry of this Princess ; and which devolving to England by a second marriage, became the source of wars which desolated France during 400 years.

On Friday night, during the performance of *Is he Jealous ?* at the English Opera House, an individual in the side boxes, in the midst of the laughter excited by the admirable performance of Miss Kelly and Wrench, forgot to take care of his hat, and it fell into the pit. The moment he perceived the serious loss which he had sustained, considering generosity in that instance to be true policy, he called out aloud, " I will give sixpence to any *gentleman* who will bring up my hat." Such however, is the state of affluence to which the country has arrived, that no Gentleman sought to avail himself of this silver opportunity, and the owner of the hat was obliged to go down for it himself.

The Observer, September 27.

A Female Swindler.

Information was on Tuesday sent to Hatton-garden office, of a chesnut horse and a green dennet, the property of Mr. Smith livery stable-keeper, Caroline-mews, Bedford-square, being stolen from him by an elderly lady, calling herself Mrs. Edwards, and a servant boy. From the description given of the woman, she was immediately recognized as the person, who, but a few weeks ago, was discharged from this office, charged by numerous tradesmen with defrauding them, by going about in a gig with her son dressed as a servant in livery, and giving the names of Foss, Foster, Jones, Williams, &c. It appeared that about ten days ago she went to Mr. Smith, accompanied by her mock groom, and selected the horse and dennet for hire, for the space of three months, for which she was to pay three guineas and a half weekly. As she was in very splendid lodgings in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Mr. Jones had no suspicion of her until after a few days, when the dennet, which she regularly used, was sent home at night, with broken pipes, tobacco ashes, tobacco stoppers, &c. beneath the seat. This appearing extremely strange in a lady's dennet, he sent his ostler next morning to her lodgings to complain. She then expressed so much indignation at her servant's conduct, threatening to dismiss him, that Mr. Jones was appeased. When, however, the day of weekly payment came, the lady, with her groom (followed by her maid-servant), after ordering a very delicate dinner to be prepared for her on her return from taking an iring to Highgate, took French leave both of the landlord of the house and Mr. Jones, and has not since been heard of. The horse and dennet are valued at 70 guineas.

Nose Law.

Gough v. Finch.—Mr. Finch was charged at Bow-street with squeezing Mr. Gough, jun. by the nose. Mr. Finch, according to his own account, is " a licensed *wittler* over the water," and Mr. Gough, jun. is the son and heir of Mr. Gough, sen., " a seller of cabbages by commission in Common-garden." —At five o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Gough, jun. was busily engaged in Covent-garden market, superintending a consignment of cabbages from Battersea, Mr. Finch came up to him, and, taking him by the nose, said, " Now, Sir, I shall just take the liberty of wringing your nose !" And wring it he did, most unmercifully, for full five minutes thereafter ; though why, or wherefore, Mr. Gough, jun. knew not.

Mr. Finch, in his defence before the Magistrate, said, " Sir, I am a licensed *wittler* over the water, and a man of early habits and fond of a cup of coffee. This morning I came to Covent-garden betimes to look out for some cheap mushrooms, and when I had done my business I went under the *Pehazies* to take a cup of coffee very naturally. I said to one of the women that keeps coffee-table there, ' Misses,' says I, ' I'll thank you for a cup of coffee, not too sweet, for I'm no great friend to the *grocer*,' says I—just in that manner. Well, she filled me a cup of coffee, and as I was drinking it, sup by sup, for it was very hot, there comes a desperate thump on the side of my head, either from a *fist* or a *stick* or a *stone*, I couldn't be sure which. Howsever it was a desperate hard thump ; and as I was looking about me, very naturally to see where it came from, I saw this young man sit *niggering* among the cabbages. Oh ! thinks I to myself, you're the chap that did it ; and so I went up to him and pulled his nose ; but I shouldn't have scratched it so much, only my nail was a little bit jagged, and he wriggled about so desperately."

A number of witnesses declared that Mr. Gough, jun. was entirely guiltless of the thump on the head Mr. Finch complained of; and therefore Mr. Finch was held to bail for his unprovoked attack upon Mr. Gough, jun.'s nose.

MR. OWEN, OF LANARK.

Mr. Owen is about to embark for the United States. He goes for the purpose of treating for the purchase of Rapp's celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it. The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3,000 of which are already under cultivation. About 1,000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it, similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the State of New Indiana. The site for Mr. Owen's new establishment at Motherwell is fixed. It is to be a square, each wing of which will be one thousand feet long, and the whole covers about 23 English acres. The quantity of ground bought from Mr. Hamilton, of Dalzell, is 526 Scots acres, and cost from 27,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* A part of the land is inferior from want of cultivation, but it is all highly improvable. The delay in commencing building is owing to some important improvements having taken place on the original plans. As soon as the plans are fixed on, the preparatory steps of quarrying, making sewers, digging the foundation, &c. will begin. It is calculated that the grand square or parallelogram, with all the cooking apparatus, will cost above 100,000*l.* Each side of the square will contain about 500 people, making abont 2,000 altogether. The principal improvement in the new plan is, that each side of the square, as it is completed, will be ready for the inhabitants, and no delay take place in putting the new scheme of society into full operation, while the other wings are in progress. Each side of the square is to have a public kitchen, two dining rooms, and a public room. In the inside of the square there will be two octagonal buildings, with two hot and two cold baths on each side for the use of both sexes. Those tradesmen that enter the community are to have the same rate of wages as are general in the country. A managing committee is to fix the rate of wages, and the proportion that the members shall have it in their power to draw, which includes the value of their food and clothing. A certain proportion of the wages of every individual is to be retained and placed to their credit as community stock in the book of the community. The surplus will be applied to repay the purchase money and the cost of the buildings. The agricultural operations meantime are going briskly forward, and a considerable quantity of land has been improved. The improvements will be greatly extended in the spring by the trenching and laying out of the ground. The brick making was commenced this year, principally for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the soil; and about 300,000 bricks have been sold, as they were not required for the establishment. A good moulder will make 4,000 bricks a day, or from 400,000 to 500,000 during the working season.—Hence we may calculate the enormous quantity of bricks made around this city in a year.

The Observer, October 4, 1824.

FRACAS EXTRAORDINARY.—Yesterday Friday morning, a nuptial party was assembled at the house of a most respectable gentleman in Upper——street, when a scene of rather an extraordinary nature occurred, whereby the nuptials of the "happy pair" have been postponed, *ad libitum.* The carriages were in attendance to convey the bridal pair and the company to church, when an altercation took place between the bride elect and the bridegroom that was to be, which ended in making his escape through the window, and over the rails in front of the house, hallooed and pursued by a crowd which the uproar had collected. We understand that the young lady has TEN THOUSAND POUNDS to her fortune.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

ANOTHER GORMANDIZER.—Some time ago, we inserted in our journal an account of a glutton of the name of George Stokes, having devoured at one meal 170 oysters; we have now to announce a fact which outherods Herod. On Wednesday evening, a baker offered an oyster-man, in a house at Frome, a shilling to let him have a belly-full. The offer was accepted, and the glutton commenced his meal. In a short time every oyster the poor fellow had in his sack, amounting in number to 213, and in value to 4*s.* 6*d.* were devoured with apparent ease. Theglutton refused to give the poor fellow oven the shilling, alleging, that his agreement was to have a belly-full, and that he could then eat as many again as he had, and a pound of beef-steaks afterwards—and there is little doubt of his having been to do so.—*Exeter News.*

At a provincial fair, a short time ago a fellow was conducted before the Mayor of the town, charged with practising the art of legerdemain. On being placed at the bar, the delinquent boldly demanded why he was brought there? "You hear," said his worship, "the officers accuse you of being a conjurer." "Oh! don't mind what those fellows say," rejoined the conjurer, "they say much worse things of you." "Why, what can they say of me?" asked the Mayor—"They say" said the prisoner, "your worship is *no conjurer.*"

Thursday evening, about half past seven o'clock, during the heavy rain, a female very respectably dressed, with an infant in her arms, both drenched to the skin, was observed by some persons in the Hackney-fields, near the lock of the Regent's canal, walking towards the water with a hurried step. A man named Simpson, who suspected her intention, hastened after her, and when he was within twenty feet of his object, the unhappy woman threw her child into the canal, and then precipitated herself in after it. Two other persons came up, a long pole was obtained, which was used without effect, upon which Simpson jumped in himself, and after a few moments he called out, "I have got them," and the next minute he reached the shore with the unfortunate creature and her infant in her arms, both alive. They were conveyed to the Wheat-sheaf, where [illegible] treatment; and [illegible] from the poor [illegible] about 25 years o[illegible] and she lived wit[illegible] that the father [illegible] West Indies, an[illegible] to the rash attem[illegible] or two others co[illegible] aged parents recei[illegible]

SINGULAR CASE.—[illegible] quisition was held on [illegible] Esq. solicitor, residin[illegible] street-road, who had pu[illegible] by taking a quantity [illegible] the deceased, accompa[illegible] ther, and a female do[illegible] Clarke, left this country [illegible] the latter being in a ve[illegible] health, and in about two [illegible] rival in that country she [illegible] 1823, married a young [illegible] he brought to this country[illegible] live with in the greatest ha[illegible] last, when a Mr. Wright ca[illegible] sed's house, and incauti[illegible] to the deceased, in the pr[illegible] West (not thinking that [illegible] English) rumours in circula[illegible] which reflected on his charac[illegible] cause of the death of Mary [illegible] communication had such an e[illegible] West that she died about a [illegible] wards. It being reported in th[illegible] hood at the time that she had also [illegible] to her death, an inquest was held, [illegible] returned a verdict that she die[illegible] death, but that her death was accelerated by the evil reports circulated against her husband, which reports they firmly believed to be wholly unfounded. The author of these reports was subsequently ascertained to be the brother of the deceased, and an action was commenced against him for the slander. The damages were laid at 10,000*l.* The cause came on in the Court of King's Bench, but was referred to arbitration, and the Arbitrators, after due consideration, made an award of 5*l.* to the deceased. This was on the 15th ult. since which there has been a visible change in the deceased. After the Jury were sworn, Charles Crisp, surgeon, deposed that he was sent for to attend the deceased; he appeared perfectly tranquil, and told witness that he had taken poison, and that in a short time he should be in eternity. Witness had no doubt but taking the poison was the cause of his death. The deceased gave no reason for his taking the poison, but refused to take any antidote. The deceased seemed to be much agitated when speaking about the quarrel between him and his brother. Witness thought that the circumstance preyed much on his mind, as when he spoke of it, he appeared like a madman.—The Jury, feeling satisfied with this evidence, returned a verdict of *Insanity.* The deceased was only 34 years of age.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

We give, under the foreign head, a selection from the French papers, descriptive of the ceremonial and other proceedings in France on the recent decease and accession. The excess of mummery and absurdity exhibited in

[illegible]f the last "Son of [illegible]d to heaven" is a sub-[illegible]lation to the philoso-[illegible]e mean only such as [illegible]rinciples from the dis-[illegible]ners, and regard things [illegible] such thinkers, the an-[illegible]present occasion are pre-[illegible]as the kindred grimaces [illegible] on a similar occurrence; [illegible]us things created by an [illegible]iety, in their estimation, [illegible]ble, yet active, will-be-do-[illegible]ountebank like CHATEAU-[illegible]ost amusing. This precious [illegible]s most of our readers will [illegible] a declamatory bubble on the [illegible] NAPOLEON, has just launch-[illegible]e of inflation on the death [illegible]. and accession of CHARLES X. [illegible] the finest specimens of pure [illegible]ng, of that class, the plan of [illegible]wed from the sermons of Friar [illegible]is man, in fact, is the verbal [illegible]estoration. For the rest, it ap-[illegible]ne coronation is to be got up for [illegible]nich we doubt not that Heaven [illegible] the *ampoule* with holy oil; and [illegible] time the policy of the late King is [illegible]y maintained. The last accounts [illegible]AUPHIN a Member of the Council; [illegible]e people regard as so far good, that [illegible]ing strongly declared in favour of [illegible]onciliation. The general fear is of [illegible]se of priestly influence; but we have [illegible]rm on that score in the long-run. A [illegible]High Church reaction took place on the [illegible]restoration of our own blessed CHARLES, and what did it gradually end in? No: whatever the conduct of a few courtiers and individuals, there is no shutting a nation's eyes, when once tolerably open; and French intellect will never march back again into monkish subjection. Ireland, by English management, is precisely the most ductile and priestled of any Catholic population in Europe, and is likely the longest to remain so. When people are injured socially on the score of religion, to maintain it is at once a point of honour and of temper. Creeds are seldom abolished either by tithes or cats-of-nine-tails.

THE DEATH WATCH.—Among the popular superstitions which the illumination of modern times has not been able to obliterate, the dread of the Death Watch may be considered as one of the most predominant, and still continues to disturb the habitations of rural tranquillity with absurd apprehensions. It is chiefly in the advanced state of Spring that this little animal commences its rounds, which is no other than the call or signal by which the male and female are led to each other, and which may be considered as analogous to the call of birds; though not owing to the voice of the insect, but to its beating on any hard substance with the shield or fore part of its head. The prevailing number of distinct strokes which it beats is from seven to nine or eleven, which very circumstance may still add in some degree to the ominous character which it bears among the vulgar. These sounds or beats are given in pretty quick succession, are repeated at uncertain intervals, and in old houses, where the insects are numerous, may be heard at almost every hour of the day—especially if the weather be warm. The insect is of a colour so nearly resembling that of decayed wood, that it may for a considerable time elude the search of the inquirer. It is about a quarter of an inch in length, and is moderately thick in proportion; and the wing-shells are marked with numerous irregular variegations, of a lighter or grayer colour than the ground colour.

The extraordinary value of some of the building speculations in and about London, may be gathered from the fact, that when the late Mr. P. was in treaty with the builder who afterwards gave his own name to Baker-street, the latter, when he at length had got the contract signed, exultingly held it up to the other, and told him he should not have it back for 100,000*l.*

A gentleman who lately returned from Hanover, was asked while in that city, if the King of England did not get drunk? He replied jocularly, "Yes." An hour afterwards, he was arrested and taken to prison; where he remained for three days and three nights upon bread and water.—*Dundee Advertizer.*

THE DEPLORABLE EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITIOUS OBSERVANCES.—I have been grieved since I came back from Meliphilla by the state of a beautiful and amiable girl, which has arisen from a misunderstood spirit of devotion. Before I went away she was gay and cheerful, the delight of her father's house. Her music and her poetry, and her reading aloud while others worked, formed the charm of her. But her mother, though a clever woman, is a bigot; and Maria's mind, of a high and lofty nature, is peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. Under these, the tender-conscienced girl, to punish herself for an attachment not favoured by her house, which she still felt, though at her parent's bidding she had given up its object, resolved to go for ten days to a *Casa de Exercisio.* There, under the guidance of an old priest, the young creatures who retire thus, are kept praying night and day, with so little food and sleep that their bodies and minds alike become weakened. All the intervals between the Masses, which are of the most lugubrious chants, are passed in silence; no voice is heard above a whisper, and the light of heaven is scarcely admitted. A young married woman, who went in with Maria, came out even gayer than she entered; doubtless her heart had rested on her husband and their home. But what was to occupy the thoughts and affections of the girl whose best feelings were to be crushed? Could she harbour there "a wish but death, a passion but despair?" and she has returned as it were to earth,—on it, but not of it. The sight of friends throws her into fits of hysterical weeping; and, only prostrate before the altar, and repeating the masses of her house of woe, does she seem soothed or calmed. Such are the effecrs of the house of exercise. I might have thought that my young friend's peculiar disposition alone had caused this; but I know a youth who was, I am told, once all that parents could wish—accomplished and enlightened, and possessed of honour and spirit. He is now little better than a drivelling idiot. He went into a house of exercise a man,—he came out of it what he is. Oh! if I had power or influence here, I would put down these mischievous establishments. Even when they do not cause, as in this instance, a derangement of the intellect, they are nurseries of bigotry and fanatism. To have been in one is a source of vanity, to conform to the sentiments inculcated there a point of conscience; and as *it is easier to be a bigot than a virtuous man*, great laxity of conduct is permitted, so the spirit is bent to maintain the Church, and to persecute, or at least keep down, those who are not of it.

JUVENILE SUICIDE.—On Friday week, the son of Mr. Bush, of Sutton, near Chew Magna, aged only 12 years, hung himself in his father's garden, by suspending himself from an apple-tree, by two handkerchiefs joined together. The only assignable cause of this most singular occurrence was, the boy's being desired by his father to go to work in the garden, contrary to his inclination. Previous to the occurrence, he went to his mother to request her to lend him another handkerchief.

The *Etoile*, having worn out the stock of bright sayings and Royal excellencies which it had provided for the service of a new Sovereign, employs its retrospective faculty, and sings of a grand danger with which the French nation was threatened for some time previous to the demise of Louis XVIII. Shadowy and mysterious are the indications given as to the authors and instruments of this intended calamity. The *Etoile* descends to no particulars—time, place, and person being in the nature of edged tools with a certain class of historians. We have it, however, darkly hinted, that the death of the late King Louis, was prefixed as the signal for some extraordinary change in the French Government, or at all events in the person of its ruler. It is said, that there were conspirators, and that their audacity was much increased (as well it might) by the support they met with from the very functionaries of the Government, whose duty it had been to expose them—that they made "no secret" of the successor whom they had pitched upon for Louis XVIII and who was not the son of the former usurper, but "the illegitimate child of a Sovereign of the second rank," and a Calvinist into the bargain! Really, for people who are represented as rather glorying in their frankness, we have not often found a secret published with less approach to indiscretion; for who the Calvinist, the bastard, or the second-rate Sovereign may be, on whose behalf such mighty things were to have been perpetrated by conspirators, partly consisting of "men in office," we are not much better qualified to guess than if the *secret* had never been disclosed to us. It is further affirmed, that insidious writings, circulated by others of the public functionaries, disposed the minds of the people to violate the ancient laws of the monarchy: the course pursued in England towards James II.—the bills of limitations and exclusion, and so forth, were bandied about, we are assurred, so freely, that every French shoeblack was familiar with them. The main point, nevertheless, in which the parallel failed between the Duke of York and the Comte d'Artois, does not happen to be touched upon by this loyal article-writer in the *Etoile*—namely, that the former Prince was a Papist, among a Protestant nation, the latter among those who, if not Papists, are at least as much Papists as they are any thing else. "But was

the conspiracy accomplished?" (asks this inquisitive writer); that is to say, *was* the direct succession to the Crown of France set aside? and did the illegitimate Calvinist—that interesting unknown—ascend the chair of St. Louis? The answer, indeed, is full of caution, for he tells us, that "of this there is still much reason to doubt"—to doubt the fact of the Comte d'Artois having been ousted from his inheritance and therefore to hope that he may one day or the other, under the title of Charles X. be acknowledged King of France—a doubt and a hope, which must needs be consolatory to the House of Bourbon! The gist of the whole story we take to be this—that the *Etoile* is desirous to show how naturally all Frenchmen, but those of its own precise party, have been disposed, whether in or out of office, to conspire against the Bourbon Government. We wonder where were the scissors of the Censors when so wretched a humbug was presented to them.

[*The Examiner, Sept.* 27.

Two mails arrived from *Lisbon* on Saturday, bringing letters and papers to the 19th ult. Nothing is yet communicated respecting the decision of the King of PORTUGAL on the question of the independence of Brazil, although hopes are entertained that it has been favourably received by the Cabinet. We should apprehend, however, that from the dilatory character of the proceedings at this Court in general, there will elapse a long period before the wishes of the Brazilians are gratified, and the true policy of Portugal adopted. It was observed, after the arrival at Lisbon of the result of the deliberations of the Commission which had been sitting in London, that the little activity which had previously existed in the arsenals, the indication of an intended armament against Brazil, wholly ceased. Indeed, the last accounts from Lisbon have uniformly concurred in stating that no serious intention ever existed of carrying such an enterprise into execution. It is said that the KING has written a letter to his son, the Emperor of BRAZIL, with conciliatory propositions, and that the trade between the two countries is reviving.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUIS XVIII. AND CHARLES X.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

The death of Louis XVIII., which six years ago would have led to a revolution, has not produced the slightest apparent change in the march of the Government. The degrees by which we have been brought under the dominion of the emigrants and the Jesuits have not been insensible, but they have been so easy that we have been able to pass them without experiencing any violent shock.

The measures which have signalized the new reign—namely, the pardon granted to a few unfortunate refugees taken in Spain with arms in their hands, and the annulling of some acts of rigour—had been prepared some time ago by M. Villele, but with a view different from that of conferring popularity on the new King. That Minister wished to make use of them under the reign of Louis XVIII. to destroy the bad impression which had been produced on the public mind by some acts of his administration. But the death of the Monarch having arrived before the decrees were published, the Minister adroitly gave the credit of them to the new King, in order more and more to ingratiate himself with his Majesty.

The object of our Government being the recovery of absolute power, the Ministers endeavour to regain, by conferring personal favours, the popularity which they lose by sacrificing institutions. Thus, at the same time that they proclaim that the war of Spain was legitimate and salutary, they grant a pardon to the French soldiers who were taken fighting for the Spanish Constitution. They in this follow the example of Buonaparte, who was always disposed to bestow pardon, and even sometimes to confer favours, on those who would consent to renounce their principles.

M. de Villele long hesitated towards what individuals the Royal clemency should be exercised. He had to choose between public writers who have been condemned for their opinions, Generals or simple citizens who have been condemned for conspiracies real or supposed, or soldiers who had gone to Spain to support the cause of the Constitution. If the first or the second class of persons had consented to renounce their opinions, there is no doubt that they would have obtained the preference, because the pardon which would have been extended to them would have made a greater noise: but after having sounded some of them, and having seen that nothing could be expected from them, the Ministry directed the exercise of the Royal clemency towards some unfortunate soldiers, whose opinions can have no weight on society. The hesitation which M. de Villele evinced on this subject and the information which he ordered to be collected, retarded the measure, and caused it to be ascribed to the goodness of the new King.

The re-establishment of the School of Law at Grenoble is a measure precisely similar to a number of others of which I have formerly spoken to you. The Professors of that school could not be removed; the Government, which wished to displace them, and which could give no reason for so doing, declared the suppression of the school, and the Professors were thus in fact dismissed. Now that the school is re-established, other Professors are appointed, without affording reason for the former professors to complain of their dismissal. The same system precisely was observed when the Ministry determined to dismiss the Professors and the pupils of the Polytechnic School, the members of the French Institute, judges, officers, or simple schoolmasters; and, in fine, all those whom the Government had engaged not to remove.

In making this observation, my only object is to acquaint you with facts, and not to cast any blame on the character of the new King. The differences which exist between him and his brother are all in favour of the former; and yet it is doubtful whether his reign will be more tranquil than that of his predecessors Louis XVIII. These differences, and others which exist in the position of each, will produce a marked influence on the march of Government.

The circle of the late King's affections did no extend beyond himself. He was willing to have a favourite when he could find a man who could at once amuse him with anecdotes, and supply him with money; but he was not susceptible of any attachment. He even seemed to feel a kind of pleasure in dismissing his favourites at the time when the world least suspected their loss of his friendship. In this manner we saw disappear from Court, Blacas, De Cazes, Father Elizée, and some others, without hearing from Louis XVIII. the least testimony of regret at their loss, or the least indication of displeasure towards those who had destroyed them. The attachment which he showed towards the members of his Royal Family was not much stronger than that which he evinced towards his courtiers.

The result of this absence of affections was, that Louis XVIII. was never induced, either by kindness or gratitude towards those who served him, to do any act calculated to compromise his own safety. Hence he preferred an old courtier of Buonaparte who could serve his views, to an old servant whose support might have endangered his tranquillity. Hence he dismissed Blacas, when he saw that his favourite endangered his popularity with the Liberals; hence he dismissed De Cazes, when De Cazes compromised his credit with the emigrants; and hence he dismissed the *Doctrinaires*, w
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even died with the happy conviction that, for the last thirty years, he has directed all the events which happened in Europe.

Charles X. differs entirely from his brother in these respect. Having passed a very dissipated youth, he never once dreamed of cultivating his understanding. As long as he was young, he limited his ambition to the acquirement of the character of *gallant knight*. His courtiers represented him as the model of a *chevalier François*. In growing old, he has become devout. He will therefore, like his brother, fulfil all the duties of religion, but he will fulfil them with sincerity. As he possesses a very limited knowledge, and is endued with little firmness of character, he will easily become an instrument in the hands of the priests, Thus, while Louis XVIII. made use of the Catholic clergy to consolidate his power, the Catholic clergy will make use of Charles X. to extend and confirm their privileges.

The Government of Louis XVIII. had to maintain perpetual struggle for the plenitude of its power from its commencement to its termination. It was necessary to pay the expenses of two invasions—to repress conspiracies or insurrections perpetually springing up—to defeat the Liberal annually at the elections, and to extinguish the revolutions of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain. The Ministers succeeded in postponing the consideration of the claims of the priests and the emigrants by the necessity which they were under of watching for the safety of the Government, and of defending themselves against their common enemies. The Ministers of Charles X. are in a different position: they have no longer any foreign Powers to pay; they have no longer any conspiracies to suppress; they have no longer annual elections to manage; they have no longer to oppose the claims of the Liberals; they have no

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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The extraordinary value of some of the building speculations in and about London, may be gathered from the fact, that when the late Mr. P. was in treaty with the builder who afterwards gave his own name to Baker-street, the latter, when he at length had got the contract signed, exultingly held it up to the other, and told him he should not have it back for 100,000*l.*

A gentleman who lately returned from Hanover, was asked while in that city, if the King of England did not get drunk? He replied jocularly, "Yes." An hour afterwards, he was arrested and taken to prison; where he remained for three days and three nights upon bread and water.—*Dundee Advertizer.*

THE DEPLORABLE EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITIOUS OBSERVANCES.—I have been grieved since I came back from Meliphilla by the state of a beautiful and amiable girl, which has arisen from a misunderstood spirit of devotion. Before I went away she was gay and cheerful, the delight of her father's house. Her music and her poetry, and her reading aloud while others worked, formed the charm of her. But her mother, though a clever woman, is a bigot; and Maria's mind, of a high and lofty nature, is peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. Under these, the tender-conscienced girl, to punish herself for an attachment not favoured by her house, which she still felt, though at her parent's bidding she had given up its object, resolved to go for ten days to a *Casa de Exercisio.* There, under the guidance of an old priest, the young creatures who retire thus, are kept praying night and day, with so little food and sleep that their bodies and minds alike become weakened. All the intervals between the Masses, which are of the most lugubrious chants, are passed in silence; no voice is heard above a whisper, and the light of heaven is scarcely admitted. A young married woman, who went in with Maria, came out even gayer than she entered; doubtless her heart had rested on her husband and their home. But what was to occupy the thoughts and affections of the girl whose best feelings were to be crushed? Could she harbour there "a wish but death, a passion but despair?" and she has returned as it were to earth,—on it, but not of it. The sight of friends throws her into fits of hysterical weeping; and, only prostrate before the altar, and repeating the masses of her house of woe, does she seem soothed or calmed. Such are the effecrs of the house of exercise. I might have thought that my young friend's peculiar disposition alone had caused this; but I know a youth who was, I am told, once all that parents could wish—accomplished and enlightened, and possessed of honour and spirit. He is now little better than a drivelling idiot. He went into a house of exercise a man,—he came out of it what he is. Oh! if I had power or influence here, I would put down these mischievous establishments. Even when they do not cause, as in this instance, a derangement of the intellect, they are nurseries of bigotry and fanatism. To have been in one is a source of vanity, to conform to the sentiments inculcated there a point of conscience; and as *it is easier to be a bigot than a virtuous man*, great laxity of conduct is permitted, so the spirit is bent to maintain the Church, and to persecute, or at least keep down, those who are not of it.

JUVENILE SUICIDE.—On Friday week, the son of Mr. Bush, of Sutton, near Chew Magna, aged only 12 years, hung himself in his father's garden, by suspending himself from an apple-tree, by two handkerchiefs joined together. The only assignable cause of this most singular occurrence was, the boy's being desired by his father to go to work in the garden, contrary to his inclination. Previous to the occurrence, he went to his mother to request her to lend him another handkerchief.

The *Etoile*, having worn out the stock of bright sayings and Royal excellencies which it had provided for the service of a new Sovereign, employs its retrospective faculty, and sings of a grand danger with which the French nation was threatened for some time previous to the demise of Louis XVIII. Shadowy and mysterious are the indications given as to the authors and instruments of this intended calamity. The *Etoile* descends to no particulars—time, place, and person being in the nature of edged tools with a certain class of historians. We have it, however, darkly hinted, that the death of the late King Louis, was prefixed as the signal for some extraordinary change in the French Government, or at all events in the person of its ruler. It is said, that there were conspirators, and that their audacity was much increased (as well it might) by the support they met with from the very functionaries of the Government, whose duty it had been to expose them—that they made "no secret" of the successor whom they had pitched upon for Louis XVIII and who was not the son of the former usurper, but "the illegitimate child of a Sovereign of the second rank," and a Calvinist into the bargain! Really, for people who are represented as rather glorying in their frankness, we have not often found a secret published with less approach to indiscretion; for who the Calvinist, the bastard, or the second-rate Sovereign may be, on whose behalf such mighty things were to have been perpetrated by conspirators, partly consisting of "men in office," we are not much better qualified to guess than if the *secret* had never been disclosed to us. It is further affirmed, that insidious writings, circulated by others of the public functionaries, disposed the minds of the people to violate the ancient laws of the monarchy: the course pursued in England towards James II.—the bills of limitations and exclusion, and so forth, were bandied about, we are assurred, so freely, that every French shoeblack was familiar with them. The main point, nevertheless, in which the parallel failed between the Duke of York and the Comte d'Artois, does not happen to be touched upon by this loyal article-writer in the *Etoile*—namely, that the former Prince was a Papist, among a Protestant nation, the latter among those who, if not Papists, are at least as much Papists as they are any thing else. "But was

[illegible] JOURNAL, NO. XLVI.
[illegible]ES FOR THE POLITE.

[illegible]t those famous extravagants,
[illegible]e a considerable dose of what
GLANVILLE.

[illegible]n every charity instituted
fellow creatures is sure of
munificent support, and
[illegible]sts eagerly embark their
[illegible]oject, however wild and
[illegible]romises to yield an adequate
[illegible]s really astonishing that an
[illegible]mbining a certainty of suc-
[illegible]ous and most suffering class
with a prospect of incalcula-
[illegible]e contributors, should never
itself to any of our philan-
are the features of the new
[illegible] we are about to introduce to
and though we are sufficiently
benevolent countrymen, acting
[illegible]ciple that virtue is its own re-
no sordid stimulus to their humani-
be amiss to state, from the most
[illegible]ulations, that the charity we pro-
of being "twice bless'd" even in
[illegible]oint of view, and of rewarding
[illegible]es with as much certainty as it will
party to whom its soothing influen-
extended. As we wish it to rest
[illegible]vn merits, moral and pecuniary, we
[illegible]e no more time in preliminary re-
[illegible]tions, but proceed at ance to an
[illegible] our plan, leaving its more perfect
[illegible]ment to a committee, for whose ap-
[illegible]t a public meeting will shortly be
[illegible]nd at which we earnestly solicit the
[illegible]ce of all our readers, both male and

[illegible]y one who has been in the habit of at-
[illegible] to the proceedings in the Chancery
[illegible]upon applications for a commission "de
inquirendo," must have been struck
[illegible]he difficulty that exists in proving a man
non compos mentis. In the case of a
Peer, not long since brought before the
[illegible]c, many acts and habits were imputed to
[illegible]as evidences of a non-sane mind, which
[illegible]daily and hourly performed by many of
[illegible]Majesty's liege subjects, without the small-
imputation upon their rationality. The
holds no man to be an idiot who has un-
[illegible]rstanding enough to measure a yard of
[illegible]oth, number twenty rightly, and tell the
[illegible]ys of the week, &c.; but it is obvious that
[illegible]imitation is a great deal too circumscri-
[illegible]ed, and that many who do not come within
[illegible]he letter of this enactment, are fairly included
[illegible] its spirit. Hardly any two authorities
[illegible]gree as to the minimum of intellect which
shall qualify a person for the management of
his own affairs, while some men have been
accused of madness upon grounds at once ri-
diculous and contradictory. "Much learning
hath made thee mad," cries Festus to Paul; the
Emperor Anastasius ordered the gospels to be
corrected and amended, "tanquam ab idiotis
evangelistis composita;" and the general
uncertainty upon this subject could not be
better exemplified than by the poor fellow in
Bedlam, who, upon being asked the cause of
his confinement, replied—"I said the world
was mad, they said it was me, and they out-
numbered me." Surely such a grave ques-
tion as this should never be decided by accla-
mation, or a show of hands. We may be le-
gally wrong when we say of any half-crazy
individual that he is a mad-brained fellow, or
a moon-struck simpleton, as under the dimen-
tating influence of that planet; just as we may
be literally unwarranted in pronouncing ano-
ther to be dead drunk when the vital functions
have not ceased; but there can be no doubt
that we are virtually correct in both instances,
and it is precisely for that numerous class who
are included in the former epithets that our
establishment will be founded. We propose,
in short, to build Asylums or Penitentiaries for
the Polite, all over the kingdom, for the recep-
tion and cure of all such unhappy persons as
labour under a partial absurdity of conduct or
sentiment, although their aberration from right
reason be not of so general and marked a
character as to bring them legally within the
jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor, and the
guardianship of the King.

In thus wishing to provide hospitals for such
patients as could not claim admission into any
existing charity, however grievously they
might be afflicted with the complaint of folly,
we mean not, like Swift when he endowed a
madhouse,

"To show by one satiric touch
No nation needed it so much;"

but we are impressed with a deep and serious
conviction that our Institution may be the
means of bringing many poor creatures to their
sober senses, who are now living and acting
as if under the wit-shattering spells of

"The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and crazy brains
In high spring tides at midnight reigns."

That the reader may form a more accurate
notion of the species of mental imbecility
which we undertake to treat, and hope to cure,
it may be requisite to mention a few of those
classes which will more immediately fall within
the scope of our plan, confining our notice to
those patients whose case is the most urgent
and lamentable.

All such ladies and gentlemen as are in the
habit of wasting their nights, and even their
days, seated behind pasteboard parallelograms,
inscribed with barbarous coloured characters,
or of throwing small numbered squares of
ivory out of a wooden box, sacrificing their
own health and time, and the property of them-
selves and families, upon the combinations
which the aforesaid playthings may chance to
assume, must be pronounced, by any impartial
committee, so far unsound in mind as to qua-
lify them for our hospitals for the mind, where
they may be set to some honest and useful
employment until a cure be effected. By this
regulation our routs and balls will be cleared
of sundry dowagers, spinsters, parsons, old
bachelors, and other idle characters, who for
hours together infest those resorts, labouring
for the odd trick, or solemnly ejaculating
"Propose!" and "I mark one for the king!"

Those mis-called gentlemen who are in the
habit of putting "an enemy into their mouths
to steal away their brains," or in common
parlance, of making beasts of themselves, are
respectfully informed that they may be ac-
commodated in our establishment with a tread-
mill, as well as comfortable stables, clean straw,
and a good pump, from which they will be
compelled to quaff bumpers until they have
learnt that rational enjoyment does not by any
means consist in losing one's reason. Three-
bottle men will be allowed to dip their own
pails into the well.

Misers, whose pleasure consists in the accu-
mulating what they do not want, in the hoard-
ing that which others are to spend,
and whose chief luxury arises from denying
themselves necessaries; as well as those spend-
thrifts, who, after having run though their
own, imagine they have a right to lavish the
property of others, as they can obtain credit,
are both incontestable victims of mental aliena-
tion, although the latter may be the pleasanter
species of fatuity. "I had rather," says
Suckling, "be mad with him, who when he
had nothing, thought all the ships that came
into the haven his, than with you, who when
you have so much coming in, think you have
nothing." Both these parties will be clearly
entitled to admission into our asylum, and to
remain there until the former shall have learnt
not to rob himself, and the latter not to rob
others.

Such poetasters, whether male or female,
who are so far under the influence of the stul-
tifying planet as to perpetrate sonnets to the
moon, together will all those idle young men,
who, under the pretext of being in love, are
guilty of dismal ditties "made to their mistress'
eyebrow, are unequivocally labouring under
a sufficient derangement to warrant their
claiming our protection. "The lunatic, the
lover, and the poet," says Shakspeare, (who
very properly lumps them together) "are of
imagination all compact;" and elsewhere
he observes, "Love is merely madness, and
a whip as madmen do; and the reason why
they are not so punished and cured is, that the
lunacy is so ordinary that the whippers are in
love too." This defect we shall endeavour
to remedy by having none but hardened old
bachelors for keepers. The poetical patients
we hope to cure by a sharp course of criticism,
and the loves by such remedies as their case
may appear to require. Marriage has been
recommended for the more desperate, but their
friends need not be under any apprehension
of this sort, since we have determined on
avoiding all measures of severity, unless in
cases of actual necessity. We shall adapt our-
selves as much possible to Sir Edward Coke's
system, "Ut pœna ad paucos, metus ad omnes
perveniat."

It must afford great consolation to the friends
of the unfortunate sufferers to learn, that we
shall have a spacious and special ward for the
reception of those gulls, gudgeons, and noo-
dles, who, undeterred by the warning of the
South-Sea bubble, have invested their pro-
perties in Poyais, Spanish, Mexican, Chilian,
and half a score other *securities*, as certain pro-
jectors have the impudence to call them. As
such crazy simpletons are obviously not fit to
be trusted with the management of their own
estates, we propose taking charge of them un-
til their investments shall have found their
true value; i. e. till they are worth nothing,
when we have every reason to hope that they
may safely be discharged, cured.

Believers in Swedenborg, Joana Southcote,
Prince Hohenlohe, animal magnetism, metal-
lic tractors, and the whole tribe of similar
quackeries, delusions, and impostures; toge-
ther with those who have faith in the influence
of dreams, omens, horseshoes, lucky numbers,
ghosts, witches,, hobgoblins, and other *diablerie*
will all be confined (for such characters should

not be left at large) in the same division of our building, in the expectations that by mutual exposure of their follies and absurdities they may cure one another. Phrenologists to be allowed sticks for producing such bumps upon the heads of their brethren as may be necessary for establishing the truth or falsehood of their theory, when they may be detained or dismissed accordingly.

Gentleman who have so far lost the use of right reason as to devote all their faculties to the imitation of their own coachmen, will be received, and compelled to clean carriages, rub down horses, and black shoes and boots, until, by performing the hard work of the character, they shall have acquired a distaste for copying its manners and appearance. Tourists and others smitten with the mania of travelling, in defiance of the Vagrant Act, shall be liable to detention in our establishments, unless they can prove that they know half as much of England as they do of foreign countries. Antiquarians and similar noodles

"Who show on holidays a sacred pin,
That touch'd the ruff that touch'd queen Bess's chin,"

and rout out old tombstones, of which they send drawings to the Gentleman's Magazine, as if they were valuable as the philosopher's stone, or formed "of one entire and perfect chrysolite:"—the medallist, who like Curio—

"——Restless by the fair one's side,
Sighs for an Otho and neglects his bride,"

and would willingly give a purseful of genuine sovereigns for a doubtful Queen Anne's farthing;—the dandy of sixty, who wastes all his time in repairing an old face, and yet values nothing but what is new;—the fribble, who may exclaim in the words of Prior,

"And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old because they're new;"

all these and many more whom we have not now leisure to enumerate, but who are obviously unfit to be trusted with the disposal of their own time and money, we propose to receive into our penitentiary, in the full confidence that by a course of moderate labour, spare diet, and proper instruction, we shall be enabled to cure them of their respective hallucinations, and restore them to their disconsolate friends in the full possession of the "mens sana in corpore sano."

It only remains that we should say a few words upon the sources whence the profits of the institution will be derived, and the extent of capital proposed to be embarked. The benefit to accrue to the shareholders will arise from an imposition of one penny per day, and one pound per cent. on all the time and money saved to each patient received into the establishment, which, upon a very moderate calculation, will give fifteen per cent. upon the capital employed. This it is deemed prudent to limit at present to three millions sterling, which have not only been eagerly subscribed, but the shares are already selling at a considerable premium, although a few may still be had upon very moderate terms by early aplication to Messrs. Flam, Bubble, and Hoax, Knave's-acre.

FROM THE LONDON MAG. FOR OCTOBER.

Lord Byron's address was the most affable and courteous perhaps ever seen; his manners, when in a good humour, and desirous of being well with his guest, were winning—fascinating in the extreme, and though bland, still spirited, and with an air of frankness and generosity—qualities in which he was certainly not deficient. He was *open* to a fault—a characteristic probably the result of his fearlessness and independence of the world; but so *open* was he that his friends were obliged to live upon their guard with him. He was the worst person in the world to confide a secret to; and if any charge against any body was mentioned to him, it was probably the first communication he made to the person in question. He hated scandal and tittle--tattle—loved the manly straightforward course: he would harbour no doubts, and never live with another with suspicions in his bosom—out came the accusation, and he called upon the individual to stand clear, or be ashamed of himself. He detested a lie—nothing enraged him so much as a lie: he was by temperament and education excessively irritable, and a lie completely unchained him—his indignation knew no bounds. He had considerable tact in detecting untruth. he would smell it out almost instinctively; he avoided the timid driveler, and generally chose his companions among the lovers and practisers of sincerity and candour. A man tells the false and conceals the true, because he is afraid that the declaration of the thing, as it is, will hurt him. Lord Byron was above all fear of this sort; he flinched from telling no one what he thought to his face; from his infancy he had been afraid of no one: falsehood, is not the vice of the powerful; the Greek slave *lies*, the Turkish tyrant is remarkable for his adherence to truth.

Lord Byron was irritable (as I have said), irritable in the extreme; and this is another fault of those who have been accustomed to the unmurmuring obedience of obsequious attendants. If he had lived at home, and held undisputed sway over hired servants, led captains, servile apothecaries, and willing county magistrates, probably he might have passed through life with an unruffled temper, or at least his escapades of temper would never have been heard of; but he spent his time in adventure and travel, amongst friends, rivals, and foreigners; and, doubtless, he had often reason to find that his early life had unfitted him for dealing with men on an equal footing, or for submitting to untoward accidents with patience.

His vanity was excessive—unless it may with greater propriety be called by a softer name—a milder term, and perhaps a juster, would be his love of fame. He was exorbitantly desirous of being the sole object of interest: whether in the circle in which he was living, or in the wider sphere of the world, he could bear no rival; he could not tolerate the person who attracted attention from himself; he instantly became animated with a bitter jealousy, and hated, for the time, every greater or more celebrated man than himself: he carried his jealousy up even to Buonaparte; and it was the secret of his contempt of Wellington. It was dangerous for his friends to rise in the world if they valued his friendship more than their own fame—he hated them.

It cannot be said that he was *vain* of any talent, accomplishment, or other quality in particular; it was neither more nor less than a morbid and voracious appetite for fame, admiration, public applause: proportionably he dreaded the public censure; and though from irritation and spite, and sometimes through design, he acted in some respects as if he despised the opinion of the world, no man was ever more alive to it.

The English newspapers talked freely of him: and he thought the English public did the same; and for this reason he feared, or hated, or fancied that he hated England: in fact, as far as this one cause went, he did hate England, but the balance of love in its favour was immense; all his views were directed to England; he never rode a mile, wrote a line, or held a conversation, in which England and the English public were not the goal to which he was looking, whatever scorn he might have on his tongue.

Before he went to Greece, he imagined that he had grown very unpopula
England; when he left
Liberal, which was unsu
the *Hunts*, he fancied, an
by some of his aristocratic
come *low*, that the *better*
out of fashion and voted hi
the licentiousness of Don J
practised or suspected, th
outlawed him. This was
causes which led him to Gre
trieve himself. He thought t
with the Greek cause would
When he arrived at Cephalo
he was in good odour with t
the regiment stationed there,
residents in the island, rece
highest consideration, he was
extravagant pitch; he talked o
a perseverance and in a man
how anxious his fears had be
with the English people.

They who have not resided ab
tle aware how difficult it is to
state of public opinion at home.
papers, which are rarely seen ev
traveller on account of the im
their transmission, scarcely do
than tantalize the spirit, or admini
imagination. *We* gather the state
on, by ten thousand little circu
cannot, or only a few of which can
cated through any other channel
While on the spot, absence of ca
fact of not hearing any thing dis
proof of its non-existence: abroad, o
ry, silence is ominous; the fancy is
torments a sensitive man, whose reput
lic property, in a manner of which it
form an adequate conception: an
made to it by wilful seclusion even with
seas; hence the irritability of Wordswo
also, in a less degree, that of Southey,
a little more with the world.

Lord Byron cannot be said to have
sonally vain in any extraordinary deg
is, not much more than men usually are.
the power of his countenance, and he
that it should always be displayed to the
advantage. He never failed to appear *ren*
and no person, whether from the beaut
expression of his features, the magnificen
of his forehead, or the singularity of hi
could ever pass him in the street without
that he was passing no common person.
Byron has been frequently recollected wh
portraits have been shown—Ah! (the spe
has exclaimed, on either picture or engr
being seen,) I met that person in such or s
a place, at such or such a time.

His lameness, a slight mal-formation of the
did not in the least impede his activity; it
perhaps account in some measure for his pas
for riding, sailing, and swimming. He nea
vided his time between these three exercises:
rode from four to eight hours every day when
was not engaged in boating or swimming. An
these exercises, so careful was he of his hands (
of those little vanities which sometimes be
men) that he wore gloves even in swimming.

He indulged in another practice which is n
considered in England genteel, that is to say, it
not just now a fashion with the upper classes in th
country—*he chewed tobacco* to some extent.

At times, too, he was excessively given t
drinking; but this is not so uncommon. In hi
passage from Genoa to Cephalonia, he spent the
principal part of the time in drinking with the
Captain of the vessel. He could bear an immense
quantity of liquor without intoxication, and was
by no means particular either in the nature or in
the order of the fluids he imbibed. He was by no
means a drinker constantly, or in other words, a
drunkard, and could indeed be as abstemious as
any body; but when his passion blew that way he
drank, as he did every thing else, *to excess*.

rit of his life—a round
d satiety. He had tried,
the power, every spe-
owever sensual. Let no
o is not living under the
ations or in fear of the
son turn up his nose. No
o ring the changes upon
e sensual kinds than the
English on the continent,
speech are the most modest
e, and who, if you might
reserved manner, think of
n. Lord Byron did no more
almost every other Lord or
as done, and is doing if he
t, whether in London, Paris,
r elsewhere, with this diffe-
n was a man of strong powers
active imagination; he drew
ok lessons from what he saw.
was a man capable of intense
ery one who pursues the grati-
ppetite is not; consequently he
th a headlong reckless spirit pro-
exquisite enjoyment, quickly
lf, and was then left stranded in

arcely a passion which he had not
of *avarice*. Before he left Italy he
friends by becoming penurious—
erly, after the fashion of the Elwes
at misers on record. The pleasures
dwelt on with evident satisfaction
late cantos of Don Juan—pleasures
no fictions of the poet's brain, but
ad enjoyed and was revelling in at
t; of course he indulged to excess,
and turned to something else.
ion which last animated him was that
said to be the last infirmity of noble
bition. There can be little doubt that
rown weary of being known only
e determined to distinguish himself by
Many other motives, however, went to
the bundle which took him to the suc-
he Greeks. Italy was waning in favour,
eginning to grow weary of the society of
, to whom, after the manners of Italy, he
n attached, and unfortunately her passion
d his: even in Greece she would gladly
ined him; but his Lordship had changed.
again, Greece was a land of adventure,
, struggle, sensation, and excitement, where
habitants have beautiful forms, and dress in
ntic habits, and dwell in the most picturesque
try of the world; and Lord Byron, as he
himself, had "an oriental twist in his imagi-
on." He knew that the Greeks looked up to
as, what he really was, one of their greatest
enerators; he was aware that his money and
k would give him unlimited power, influence,
d respect; all of which he dearly loved. Then
ain, if any man ever sympathized deeply with
avery suffering in a generous cause, it was Lord
yron; and when he was roused, in moments of
xcitement, this sympathy was a violently propel-
ng and a very virtuous motive. These and other
econdary considerations led him to Greece, to
acrifice much of his personal comforts, much of
his property, his health, and his life.

No two men were ever more unlike than Lord Byron excited and Lord Byron in the ordinary state of calm. His friends about him used to call it *inspiration*; and when men of their stamp talk about *inspiration*, there must no common change take place. When excited, his sentiments were noble, his ideas grand or beautiful, his language rich and enthusiastic, his views elevated, and all his feelings of that disinterested and martyr-like cast which marks the great mind. When in the usual dull mood in which almost every body wearies their friends nine hours out of the ten, his ideas were gross, his language coarse, his sentiments not mean certainly, but of a low and sensual kinds; his mood sneering and satirical, unless in a very good humour, which indeed, he often, I may say generally, was. This is, however, the wrong side of the picture in Lord Byron—he may be said here to be taken at the worst. Without being what I have called *excited*, his conversation was often very delightful, though almost always polluted by grossness—grossness of the very broadest and lowest description, like, I cannot help saying again, like almost all his class—all of them that do not live either in the fear of God, or of the public. His grossness too had the advantage of a fertile fancy, and such subjects were the ready source of a petty kind of excitement; the forbidden words, the forbidden topics, the concealed actions of our nature. and the secret vices of society, stimulated his imagination, and stimulants he loved, and may be said at times to have wanted. He certainly did permit his fancy to feed on this dunghill garbage; now and then, indeed, even here he scratched up a pearl, but so dirty a pearl, few would be at the pains of washing it for all its price.

His letters are charming; he never wrote them with the idea of "The Letters of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, in 6 vols. 12mo." before his eyes, as unfortunately our great men must now almost necessarily do. The public are so fond of this kind of reading, and so justly too, that there is great reason to fear that it will consume what it feeds on. Few things are so charming as to see a great man without all the paraphernalia of his greatness, without his being armed cap-a-pie for public contest, when every point is guarded, and every motion studied; when a man of reputation presents himself to the notice of the world, he must pretend to know every thing, or he will have credit for nothing—he must assume the air of infallibility, or the meanest creature that can read will discover that he is full of error; he must be supposed to have examined the subject in all its bearings, he must have consulted every authority, he must know what every body has said or thought previously on the matter, and he must anticipate what they can possibly say or think in future, or he will be voted a shallow writer, without information, who has produced a work of no value. Then as to style, it must be the abstract of language—it must be impersonal—unindividual—and just such as a literary machine which had the power of grinding thoughts might be supposed to utter. In short, the writer is every moment afraid of either committing himself or his friends; he is on his good behaviour; and natural freedom, grace, and truth, are out of the question. The writer for the public is as much unlike the real man as the traveller in a stage coach or as the guest at a public ball or dinner is like the lively, careless, rattling, witty, good-natured fanciful pleasant creature, at his or her fireside, among old friends, who know too much of the whole life and character to be alarmed at any little sally and who are satisfied with such knowledge as their friend possesses, without requiring that he should know every thing. Lord Byron's letters are the models of a species of composition which should be written without an eye to any models. His fancy kindled on paper; he touches no subject in a common every-day way; the reader smiles all through, and loves the writer at the end; longs for his society, and admires his happy genius and his amiable disposition. Lord Byron's letters are like what his conversation was—but better—he had more undisturbed leisure to let his fancies ripen in; he could point his wit with more security, and his irritable temper met with no opposition on paper.

Lord Byron was not ill-tempered nor quarrelsome, but still he was very difficult to live with; he was capricious, full of humours, apt to be offended, and wilful. When Mr. Hobhouse and he travelled in Greece together, they were generally a mile asunder, and though some of his friends lived with him off and on a long time, (Trelawney, for instance,) it was not without serious trials of temper, patience, and affection. He could make a great point often about the least and most trifling thing imaginable, and adhere to his purpose with a pertinacity truly remarkable, and almost unaccountable. A love of victory might sometimes account for little disputes and petty triumphs, otherwise inexplicable, and alway unworthy of his great genius; but, as I have said, he was only a great genius now and then, when excited; when not so, he was sometimes; little in his conduct, and in his writings dull, or totally detitute of all powers of production. He was very good-natured; and when asked to write a song, or a copy of verses in an album, or an inscription, for so poets are plagued, he would generally attempt to comply, but he seldom succeeded in doing any thing; and when he did, he generally gave birth to such Grub-street doggerel as his friends were ashamed of, and it is be hoped, charitably put into the fire. When on the contrary, in a state of enthousiasm, he wrote with great facility, and corrected very little. He used to boast of an indifference about his writting, which he did not feel, and would remark with pleasure that he never saw them in print, and never met with any body that did not know more about them than himself.

He left very little behind him. Of late he had been too much occupied with the, Greeks to write, and, indeed. had turned his attention very much to *action*, as has been observed. Don Juan he certainly intended to continue; and, I believe, that the real reason for his holding so many conferences with Dr. Kennedy in Cephalonia was, that he might master the slang of a religious sect, in order to hit off the choraeter with more veri-similitude.

His religious principles were by no means fixed; habitually, like most of his class, he was an unbeliever; at times, however,, he relapsed into Christianity, and, in his interviews with Dr. Kennedy, maintained the part of a Unitarian. Like all men whose imaginations are much stronger than the reasoning power—the guiding and determining faculty—he was in danger of falling into fanaticism, and some of his friends who knew him well used to predict that he wonld die a Methodist; a consummation by no means impossible.

From the same cause, the preponderance of the imagination, there might have been some ground for the fear which beset his latter moments that he should go mad. The immediate cause of this fear was, the deep impression whch the fate of Swift had made upon him. He read the life of Swift during the whole of his voyage to Greece, and the melancholy termination of the Dean's life hunted his imagination.

Strong, overruling, and irregular as was Lord Byron's imagination—a rich vice which inspired him with his poetry, and which is too surely but the disease of a great mind—strong as was this imagination---sensitive and susceptible as it was to all external influence, yet Lord Byron's reasoning faculties were by no means of a low order; but they had never been cultivated, and, without cultivation, whether by spontaneous exertion, or under the guidance of discipline, to expect a man to be a good reasoner, even on the common affairs of life, is to expect a crop where the seed has not been sown, or where the weeds have been suffered to choke the corn. Lord Byron was shrewd, formed frequently judicious conclusions, and, though he did not reason with any accuracy or certainty, very often hit upon the right. He had occasional glimpses, and deep ones too, into the nature of the institutions of society and the foundations of morals, and, by his experience of the passions of men, speculated ably upon human life; yet withal he was any-thing but logical or scientific.

Uncertain and wavering, he never knew himself whether he was right or wrong, and was always obliged to write and feel for the moment on the supposition that his opinion was the true one. He used to declare that he had no fixed principles; which means that he knew nothing scientifically: in politics, for instance, he was

lover of liberty, from prejudice, habit, or from some vague notion that it was generous to be so; but in what liberty really consists—how it operates for the advantage of mankind—how it is to be obtained, secured, regulated, he was as ignorant as a child.

While he was in Greece, almost every elementary question of government was necessarily to be discussed; such was the crisis of Greek affairs—about all of which he showed himself perfectly ignorant. In the case of the press, for instance, and in all questions relating to *publicity*, he was completely wrong. He saw nothing but a few immediate effects, which appeared to him pernicious or the contrary, and he set himself against or in behalf of the press accordingly. Lord Byron complaining of the licentiousness of the press may sound rather singular, and if such are necessarily the inconsistencies of men who suffer themselves to be guided by high-sounding words and vague generalities, and who expect to understand the art of government and the important interests of society by instinct. In spite, however, of Lord Byron, the press was established in Greece, and maintained free and unshackled, by one of the greatest benefactors that country has as yet known from England, the Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope, who, by his activity, his energy, courage, but, above all by his enlightened knowledge of the principles of legislation and civilization, succeeded in carrying into effect all his measures, as agent of the Greek committee, and who, by spreading useful information, and, above all, by the establishment of the press in all the principal points of reunion in Greece, has advanced that country in civilization many years, how many we dare not say. Before the establishment of the press, the Greeks were working out their regeneration in various parts of Greece, but not as a whole—without unity of design, or unity of interest,—each centre was ignorant of the operations of all the other centres, except by accidental communication; and communication, from the nature of the country and from the circumstances in which it was placed, was rare and hazardous. The press has greatly assisted to establish one feeling throughout the country; not merely is information passed from one quarter to another by its means, but an interchange of sentiments takes place, and a sympathy is created, advice and encouragement reciprocated, enthusiasm kept alive, and useful principles disseminated through the whole commonwealth. Not only will the press thus accelerate the liberation of Greece; but will also, when that liberation is effected, prevent the separation and dissolution of the country into petty kingdoms and governments, which was the bane of ancient Greece. It is becoming to the body politic what the nerves are to the body physical, and will bind a set of disjointed members into one corresponding and sentitive frame. As a proof of Lord Byron's uncertainty and unfixedness, he at one moment gave a very handsome donation (50*l.*) to one paper, the Greek Chronicle, the most independant of them all, and promised to assist in its compilation. His friend and secretary, too, with his approbation, established a polyglot newspaper, the Greek Telegraph, with his countenance and support. The want of any fixed principles and opinions on these important subjects galled him excessively, and he could never discuss them without passion. About this same press, schools, societies for mutual instruction, and all other institutions for the purpose of educating and advancing the Greeks in civilization, he would express himself with scorn and disgust. He would put it on the ground that the present was not the time for these things; that the Greeks must conquer first, and then set about learning; an opinion which no one could seriously entertain who knew as he well did the real situation of the Greeks, who are only now and then visited by the Turks, descending at particular seasons in shoals, like herrings, and like them too to be netted, knocked on the head, and left to die in heaps till the whole countryside is glutted with their carcases.—The aptitude of the Greeks is as great as their leisure; and if even the men were actively engaged for the most part of their time, which they are not, surely no exertion of benevolence could be attended with more advantage than instructing the children at home. This, to be sure, is a quaker kind of warfare, and little likely to please a poet; though it must be confessed, that in respect to the pomp and circumstance of war, and all the sad delusions of military glory, no man could have more sane notions than Lord Byron. Mercenary warfare and the life-and-death struggle of oppressed men for freedom are very different things; and Lord Byron felt a military ardour in Greece which he was too wise a men ever to have felt under other circumstances. He was at one time, in Greece, absolutely soldier-mad; he had a helmet made, and other armour in which to lead the Suliotes to the storming of Lepanto, and thought of nothing but of guns and blunderbusses. It is very natural to suppose that a man of an enthusiastice turn, tired of every-day enjoyments, in succouring the Greeks would look to the bustle, the adventure, the moving accidents by flood and field, as sources of great enjoyment; but allowing for the romantic character of guerilla warfare in Greece, for the excessively unromantic nature of projects for establishing schools and printing-presses in safe places, where the Turks never or very seldom reach; allowing for these, yet they were not the causes of his Lordship's hostility to these peaceful but important instruments in propagating happiness; he was ignorant of the science of civilization, and he was jealous of those who both knew it and practised it, and consequently were doing more good than himself, and began to be more thought about too, in spite of his Lordship's money, which in Greece is certainly very little short of being all-powerful. The Greeks, it is true, had a kind of veneration for Lord Byron, on account of his having sung the praises of Greece; but the thing wnich caused his arrival to make so great a sensation there was the report that he was immensely rich, and had brought a ship full of *sallars* (as they call dollars) to pay off all their arrears. So that as soon as it was understood he had arrived, the Greek fleet was presently set in motion to the part where he was stationed; was very soon in a state of the most pressing distress, and nothing could relieve it but a loan of four thousand pounds from his Lordship, which loan was eventually obtained (though with a small difficulty), and then the Greek fleet sailed away and left his Lordship's person to be nearly taken by the Turks in crossing to Missolonghi, as another vessel which contained his suite and his stores actually was captured, though afterwards released. It was this money too which charmed the Prince Mavrocordato who did not sail away with his fleet, but stayed behind, thinking more was to be obtained, as more indeed was, and the whole consumed nobody knows how. However, the sums procured from his Lordship were by no means so large as has been supposed; five thousand pounds would probably cover the whole, and that chiefly by way of loan, which has, I hear, been repaid since his death. The truth is, that the only good Lord Byron did, or probably ever could have done to Greece was, that his presence conferred an eclat on the cause all over Europe, and disposed the people of England to join in the loan. The lenders were dazzled, by his co-operation with the Greeks, into an idea of the security of their money, which they ought to have been assured of on much better grounds; but it requiers some time and labour to learn the real state of a countr
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into him, as into other lords, by mothers, gov
nors, grooms, and nurse-maids. When he observ
another man neglecting *his* wants for the sake
some petty gratification of his own, it appea
ed to him very base in the individual, and
general charge against all mankind—he was po
sitively filled with indignation. He mention
somewhere in his works with becoming scorn,
that one of his relatives accompanied a female
friend to a milliner's in preference to coming to
take leave of him when he was going abroad.

(*To be Continued.*)

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH 1825.

(*Continued from page* 152.)

longer to extinguish revolutions; in a word, they have no longer any formidable enemies to encounter. The Ministry is then about to find itself in front of the pretensions of the noblesse and the clegy, with a King altogether disposed to satisfy them, and no pretext for longer postponing that satisfaction. If these pretensions were limited to the acquirement of money, they would be easily satisfied. But they extend much beyond that. They are directed to the legal and perpetual possession of power, and in this respect it will be very difficult to answer their expectations. Whatever be the present power of the emigrants and the clergy, they feel well that their existence will be precarious as long as it is founded on no institution. In the present state of things, a revolution at Court, or the will of the Ministry, may place the Liberals in their situation. The question, therefore, with them is—how they may be so organized as that their power shall neither depend upon the will of the people nor the caprices of the Ministers; and this difficulty cannot be solved. The Ministry has two means of paralysing their efforts—namely, to secure the majority of the two Chambers by favours, or to oppose to the party of the emigrants and the priests that party which the Duke of Angouleme formed in the Spanish war. If the Ministers employ the first mode of proceeding, the pretension of the clergy and of the emigrants, instead of being displayed in the Chambers, will manifest themselves without it, and the Ministers will have to struggle against so many clamours and intrigues, while they will find in the King such a disposition to yield, that they themselves must surrender their ground, or fall in the contest. If they wish to take the support of the party of the Duke of Angouleme, they will soon find that this party is not firm—that it has neither taken root in the nation nor in the Court.

Since his triumph over the Spanish Constitution, the Duke of Angouleme is persuaded that he possesess great military talents. He has been so often told that he is a hero, that he at last believes it. He has in conseqnence attached to his person a little knot of Buonaparte's Generals, who flatter his mania. These courties think themselves Liberals, because in the first place they do not like the priests, and in the second they have pretensions to power without being noble by birth. They consider themselves as a great power in the state, speak even of a war with the Holy Alliance, extend the French frontier to the Rhine, and to conquer Belgium. They would willingly attach themselves to the Ministry if the Ministry would purchase their support; but they would turn against it and abandon even their hero as soon as they found that the emigrants and the priests were triumphant. Then they would go to mass and escort processions.

The journals have told you of the joy diffused over Paris by the entry of the King. According to them, tears of tenderness were shed, and an intoxication of joy manifested, at seeing our august Monarch receive a petition, to which he made no answer. It should be known that these accounts are generally made by personal friends of the Ministers, and that we, the good inhabitants of Paris, are often surprised in reading in our journal in the morning, how happy we were the previous evening—when we testified no feeling whatever.

The Times, Oct. 4.

German Papers.

FRANKFORT, SEPTEMBER 24.

It would certainly be doing injustice to the public here, to ascribe the interest it takes in great political events to regard for its mercantile interest only, and to accuse it of indifference to all events which do not immediately affect it. If the late change in the head of the French Monarchy may be considered in this point of view, yet the sympathy it shows at this moment in the unhappy fate of the ex-Emperor Iturbide cannot well be explained, except from the personal regard which that remarkable man inspired during his visit here last spring. Persons, who at that time met with him in company, are quite at a loss to explain the rashness of his last enterprise, because in private intercourse he showed so remarkable a degree of understanding and prudence, that when the newspapers had placed the object of his voyage beyond all doubt, they could not help being persuaded that he would not commence the execution of his extensive project without a probable hope of success. He had given us here to understand that the lower classes of the people and the clergy were sincerely attached to him; and though he by no means explained his views, he had excited such a prejudice in his favour, that his transient appearance sufficed to make people ascribe to him plans of the greatest importance, and to take it for granted that the first steps, at least, would not be without success.

The death of Louis XVIII., more than any other event, recalls to the recollection of our politicians the remarkable epoch about nine years ago, when the conclusion of the Holy Alliance laid the foundation of the present grand system of European policy. At that time people were pretty generally persuaded that the duration of this compact depended on the characters of the august contracting parties, because it was an expression of their elevated sentiments, and the result of a diplomatic negociation. We now observed, that it evidently escaped the notice of the crowd, astonished at the greatness of the object, that a principle, true in itself, under whatever form it may have been called forth into principal politics, always carries in itself the pledge of its duration; as on the other hand, all treaties dictated merely by the necessity of the moment have within them the seeds of their dissolution. Of this truth, which is placed beyond doubt by theory and the experience of ages, we have had again an opportunity of convincing ourselves, when, since that remarkable period of the Holy Alliance, a complication of relations took place which the momentary interests of the several states united by the Alliance seemed to be so involved, that nothing but a means almost unknown in ancient diplomacy—viz. the strictest injunction of the moral law, that is to say, an absolute disregard of all selfish motives---could give the parties concerned sufficient energy to neglect all these enterests, and make them subordinate to the general objects of the Alliance. But even these actual evidences of unshaken consistency, this persevering adherence to the principle, were not yet sufficient to convince all the sceptics; and they always returned to their original assertion, that the present system of the great Cabinets could not be permanent, because it entirely depended on the personal character of its august founders---that, consequently, the edefice resting on its foundation must fall to ruin as soon as one of its supporters should submit to the common lot, mortality. His time is now come, and every thing indicates that incredulity will be again put to shame. The death in question is indeed too recent for any one to pretend to calculate beforehand, with mathematical certainty, all its possible consequences: but as far as a fact which passes before our eyes can authorize analogous conclusions, there is no reason to apprehend any shock to the general system from that melancholy event. We alluded to the opinion already expressed in fact by the majority of our mercantile world, which, as matters now stand, is of considerable weight. All our speculators, who were in expectation of a decline in the funds, have been deceived; and immediately on the arrival of the news, an extraordinary activity was observed, the demand exceeded the supply, and funds of every description immediately rose. It is remarkable, that at the same moment the former scarcity of money has suddenly ceased, most transactions are done for ready cash, and discount has fallen to 5½ per cent. Though the French funds, since the re-opening of the Exchange, are noted rather lower than private accounts had stated them, it seems certain that the change of the Monarch will cause no change of system in the administration of France, and the public funds continue to rise in our market. ---*Algemeine Zeitung.*

The Mining Company of Ireland are immediately, upon application, to survey *gratis* estates supposed to contain coal, if the proprietors are likely to lease upon pleasing terms such Royalties as may be discovered.—*Waterford Mirror.*

MANCHESTER.—We understand that several French silk manufacturers are now in this town, with the view of forming an establishment for carrying on their business here.

It is calculated that above 5,000 operatives are at present idle in Glasgow and its neighbourhood.

We fear that the pilchard fishery will prove a total failure this season:—during the last week the driving boats in Mount's Bay did not take any fish worth notice. On Tuesday several seans were shot in the bay, but, to the great mortification of the fishermen, they found that they had enclosed only what are termed skippers.--*West Briton.*

TALMA.---The *Universal Gazette of Lyons* says, that the acting of Talma attracts to the Great Theatre there a truly extraordinary crowd of spectators. According to the returns made to the authorities, more than 10,000 strangers had arrived in Lyons to enjoy the display of the talents of this great actor. At his last performance the saloon was filled four hours before the rising of the curtain, and the receipts exceeded 7,000 francs.

The Times, October 7.

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